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LABOR'S POWER TO BUY, CALLED PROSPERITY KEY

Industry, Says C. W. Barron, Must Progress to Keep This Power Stable

WORKER, HE DECLARES THE CHIEF CONSUMER

Must Be Forever Changing, It Is Explained, to Supply His, and Others, Wants

In extending the series on "How Prosperity May Be Retained and Broadened," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR today publishes simultaneously with the Boston News Bureau and the Wall Street Journal, a fourth article on the subject of C. W. Barron, editor and author of the "Finance and Economics," who kindly consented to contribute to the symposium.

By C. W. BARRON

The Christian Science Monitor

wired recently to south Florida for

a 300-word statement as to:

"How industries can be kept running

at near capacity, if markets are

made by buyers, and regulated

and limited by purchasing ability.

Does that mean more purchasing

power is needed to increase mar-

kets? Are there any new methods

or plans necessary to this end?"

The above interrogatories were re-

ceived too late for mail response, but

reply was wired:

"Your problems cannot be an-

swered in 300 words, but if you do

not object, I will therefore write a

Wall Street Sermon, and we will

publish it together."

Now this is that Sermon, written

as the householder "Edna B." moves

along the Florida keys, and with no

late knowledge of the existence of

Wall Street or the Dow-Jones news

flashes, ticker quotations, or the

Wall Street Journal compilations

and tabulations showing the finan-

cial and industrial progress in action

and reactions right up-to-date:

Progress by Destruction

Progress is not by keeping the

same industries running at or near

capacity. Progress is by the destruc-

tion of some industries and the crea-

tion of new ones. The buggy and

wagon business has gone as progress

has brought in the motorcar. Happi-

ness and progress are by varia-

tions.

Formerly 90 per cent or more of

the people were engaged in raising

the food supply. In modern civiliza-

tion less than 30 per cent of the peo-

ple are needed to produce food, and

with the most modern machinery

these do not require one-third of

their time. Therefore really less than

10 per cent of human energy is now

required for food production. Hence

arise new industries and new wants,

each beggaring the other. We substitute

silks for cottons, steel and cement

for timbers and boards, moving

pictures for books, telegrams for

letters, and in all these is the progress

of man.

Human Wants Never Satisfied

Invention and machinery simply

shift employment, and new arts and

industries are needful for re-employ-

ment and for the progress of man.

Human wants are nowhere fully

satisfied. It is doubtful if they ever

can be. One luxury begets another.

One art develops many others.

There is no conceivable limit to

human consumption, and production

always lags behind our ambitions.

We should always remember that

labor consumes more than 80 per

cent of what labor produces. The

problem is, therefore, the organization

and reorganization of labor so

that it may produce to satisfy its

own and our ever-increasing wants.

A few generations ago the ambition

was for land and self-subsistence

thereon. Now the ambition is for

luxury with security and safety.

But in any industrial or economic

upheaval there is a movement

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Sinclair Gave G. O. P. \$160,000 on 1920 Deficit, Hays Testifies

Oil Magnate's Contribution Was \$260,000, but \$100,000 Was Returned, Former Republican Chairman Tells Senate Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Will H. Hays, former chairman of the National Republican Committee and now head of the motion picture industry, informed the Senate Committee investigating the Continental Trading Company, that Harry F. Sinclair, involved in the corporation, had contributed \$160,000 in Liberty Bonds to the Republican campaign deficit instead of only \$75,000 as Mr. Hays had testified in 1924.

Under interrogation, Mr. Hays admitted Mr. Sinclair's contribution made him the largest contributor to the campaign deficit. He added there were other large contributors, but could recall none other than \$100,000 that Daniel G. Reid, Richmond, Ind., "loaned or caused to be loaned to the committee."

Sum Not Listed

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, conducting the inquiry, called Mr. Hays' attention to the fact that such a sum is not listed in the campaign contribution report of the Republican Party.

Mr. Hays' information to the committee concerning the Sinclair transaction was as follows:

That he undertook in 1923 to assist the National Republican Committee to extinguish the campaign deficit that remained from the 1920 campaign. He had retired from active politics at this time, but "felt a sense of responsibility because the deficit had been incurred while I was chairman." Among those to whom he appealed for contributions was Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. Sinclair replied he would make a personal contribution of \$75,000 and that he would "turn over" to Mr. Hays an additional \$185,000 in Liberty bonds, "for such use as might become necessary to the campaign, understanding that this last sum would be repaid."

\$185,000 as "Loan"

Both the \$75,000 personal contribution and the \$185,000 "loan" were in Liberty bonds. Mr. Hays told the committee that no record or memorandum was made of the transaction and that he had no list of the numbers of the bonds. He assured the committee that he knew nothing about the Continental Trading Company at this time, or that the Continental Company had purchased \$3,000,000 in Liberty bonds, \$35,000 of which have already been traced by the investigating committee as having been part of the \$75,000 contribution by Mr. Sinclair to Mr. Hays. Of the \$185,000, Mr. Hays said he returned \$50,000 to Mr. Sinclair. Another \$50,000 was sent by him to John T. Pratt of New York, said to be the brother of the head of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. Pratt had previously contributed to the deficit and Mr. Hays said he prevailed upon him to add another \$50,000. He did so and returned to Mr. Hays the \$50,000 Sinclair bonds. Mr. Hays said he then returned these bonds to Mr. Sinclair.

Of the remaining \$85,000, Mr. Hays said, he sent \$25,000 to John W. Weeks of Boston, Mass., former Secretary of the Navy, and \$60,000 to Fred W. Upham of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican Committee. They did not return these sums, and Mr. Hays declared, "Feeling bound to reimburse Mr. Sinclair in full," he voluntarily returned \$85,000 of his own securities and funds to the latter.

\$85,000 Was Returned

However, he testified further, Mr. Sinclair would not accept the reimbursement, "knowing that I had suffered financial losses," and returned the amount to Mr. Hays.

In this way Mr. Sinclair actually gave \$160,000 to the Republican deficit instead of the \$75,000 Mr. Hays testified to in 1924. Mr. Hays explained that he did not make these additional facts known at his earlier appearance because "I was not asked about it. My mind was concentrated on the \$75,000 contribution."

"Can you tell us why Mr. Sinclair was so liberal?" Mr. Walsh asked Mr. Hays.

"I asked him to help," Mr. Hays answered. "There was nothing ulterior in the matter."

Mr. Hays declared he received no contributions from the other oil

operators involved in the Continental company. No explanation could be made by Mr. Hays as to why Mr. Upham and Mr. Weeks did not return the sums sent them.

Sold Bonds

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Upham took the \$60,000 in Liberties that you sent him and distributed them to certain individuals in Chicago who then went out and sold these bonds on the open market and turned in the cash as their contributions?" Mr. Walsh demanded. He then read into the record reports by Mr. Upham showing a group of contributions at this time ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000.

ROBB BUDGET IS DEFENDED IN PARLIAMENT

Liberal Minister Declares Conservative Attack Is Dictated by Politics

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, defended the Robb budget in the House of Commons, denouncing the criticism of the Opposition parties as instigated by politics, and insisting that the budget had been received with exceptional approval throughout the country. Much of this criticism had been repetition in respect to the treatment of the National Railway debt to the country, which treatment, declared the Minister, was exactly in accordance with that of previous years and of the Conservative Government of 1921.

There was no valid reason, he said, for charging against the country's net debt money advanced to the railways on which interest was being paid. It was only the original debt of the railway to the public which was not, and never had been, considered as part of the national debt.

People Encouraged to Emigrate

He criticized the Conservatives for endeavoring to place all the blame for Canada's difficulties upon insufficient tariff protection, the only effect of which was to encourage people to emigrate. He quoted from United States statistics to show that the percentage of unemployment was considerably lower in Canada than across the border, that Canadian agricultural conditions were just as good, and contended that there could not be so many Canadians going across there if my honorable friends did not depict such an alluring country.

In respect to the Government getting away from the "principle of direct taxation," Mr. Dunning reminded the House that such taxation was the particular field of the provincial governments, many of whom had objected to the Dominion imposing the income tax.

Imposition of Income Tax

While he thought that much might be said in the direction of leaving the income tax of individuals to the provinces, he thought that the income tax of corporations should remain in the hands of the Dominion.

Referring to the advocacy of group government by members of the Labor, progressive and Alberta Farmer parties, he condemned such a system of government as already tried out in Europe and found to be "one of the most reactionary moves that could be made," and "the negation of democracy," while it was conducive to "a process of log-rolling that would be repugnant to the people of this country."

Mr. Dunning concluded by asserting his assurance that Canadians were satisfied with the Government's policy as announced in the budget and in the Administration's continuance of the policy of reducing taxation.

FLOOD CONTROL COMPROMISE GOES TO SENATE

Jones Bill Provides Board of Three and \$325,000,000 Federal Appropriation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A compromise flood control program, known as the Jones bill, has just been placed before Congress by the Senate Commerce Committee.

In several important respects it takes up middle ground between the two other major projects recommended to Congress, the Reid bill formulated by the House Flood Control Committee, and the Jadwin bill incorporating the views of the Administration.

The Senate and House committee bills agree on one issue: that the Federal Government should pay the costs of the flood prevention work. In this they differ from the Jadwin measure which would assess 20 per cent of the expenditures to the affected states.

Since the introduction of the Jadwin bill President Coolidge has suggested that the controversy over the question of costs be referred to an independent commission which would study the program and report its findings to Congress next year. The engineering work could proceed in the meantime, unhampered.

The Three Plans

The major features of the three plans are: Jadwin Bill—\$296,000,000 appropriation, 20 per cent of costs to be shared by states, 80 per cent by Federal Government, work to be under the supervision of the Chief of the United States Army Engineering Corps.

Reid Bill—\$473,000,000 appropriation, Government to pay for entire work, commission of seven, four to be civilian engineers, all to be named by the President, to administer work.

Jones Bill—\$325,000,000 appropriation, Government to pay for entire work, commission of three, Chief of Army Engineers, president of the Mississippi River Commission, and a civilian engineer to be appointed by the President, to have charge of construction.

Thinks States Have Paid

As to the question of the Government paying all the costs, the Senate committee declares that it agrees with the President on the necessity of preserving the policy of local contribution in such enterprises, but takes the position that in view of the estimated \$292,000,000 expended in the past for flood control works by the inundated states they have already paid their share and that because of their straitened economic condition and the national aspect of the problem it is desirable that the Federal Government pay for the new engineering works.

In the divergence of views as to who should administer the proposed works the Jones bill also proposes a compromise. The President wants the War Department, through the Chief of Army Engineers, to do the job. The House Committee calls for civilian control. The Jones bill would include both an army engineer and a civilian engineer, with the added suggestion that the head of the Mississippi River Commission, a retired army engineer, also share the responsibility.

The Jones bill also lists four requirements which must be satisfied by local agencies before the Government may proceed with construction work; rights-of-way to be furnished to the United States without cost; contribution of one-third the cost of levee construction work where necessary to bring levees to the "commission 1914 grade"; maintenance of flood construction works after their completion, except controlling and regulating spillway structures including special relief levees; and acceptance of ownership by the states of land taken over by the United States in carrying out its construction work.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Honored by Fellow Teachers of Nation



Photograph by Marceau Studios—Especially Posed for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. EVANGELINE LODGE LINDBERGH

Education Association at the Closing Session of the Convention of the Department of Superintendence in Mechanics Building, Boston. By Her Side Will Be Her Son, Whose Flights Across the Atlantic and to Latin American Countries Have Just Won Him the Woodrow Wilson Peace Medal and Award of \$25,000.

COL. LINDBERGH MEETS MOTHER IN EAST BOSTON

Flies From Schenectady to Be Present at Honor to Her by N. E. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—He was out of a job and plodding along Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, to the little paintshop of a fellow-countryman in search of a day's work, was Lubowsky. And in the road he spied a sack. It contained \$52,000 in bills. Lubowsky fumbled among the crisp notes, which he could not read, he thought, of his wife and two children, scratched his head, and started for a near-by filling station where he got help in reading the address on the sack, as well as the use of a telephone.

Another day, Alexander Lubowsky again steps into the scene. This time he is seated in the directors' room of the Bowery and East River National Bank, New York. "You are an honest man and a fine citizen," a voice is saying, and W. R. Huntington, owner of the voice and vice-president of the United States Trusting Corporation, the company from whose trunk the sack of money had dropped, hands Alexander a check for \$1000.

"And we've a job for you when you want it," says A. H. Gibson, cashier of the Bowery bank, handing Lubowsky an additional \$500.

But, no jobs for Lubowsky. "Now I'm going into business for myself," said he.

ONTARIO'S DRINK PROFITS

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Liquor Control Board of Ontario, in a financial statement submitted to the Legislature reported total sales of wine, spirits and beer during its first five months of operation of \$17,533,659, and net profits of \$2,804,760.

In the Ryan Monoplane, which he piloted himself, were several guests. A perfect landing in midfield caused a murmurous approval. The colonel spent some minutes changing his helmet for a soft gray hat, his heavy gloves for lighter, more conventional gloves. Inadvertently he got out of the plane on the sidewalk, his face a little flushed and almost unsmiling. He made no gesture, he looked neither right nor left; at the door he turned, looked about over the crowd, gave photographers a chance, waited for Admiral Andrews to catch up with him, and disappeared within doors to attend the luncheon, and a little later, to give an interview.

After the visit to the commandant's home, Rear Admiral Andrews drove Colonel Lindbergh immediately to the Copley-Plaza. It was a simple arrival; only he and the commandant were in the car; police had cleared ample space; the colonel moved leisurely across the sidewalk, his face a little flushed and almost unsmiling. He made no gesture, he looked neither right nor left; at the door he turned, looked about over the crowd, gave photographers a chance, waited for Admiral Andrews to catch up with him, and disappeared within doors to attend the luncheon, and a little later, to give an interview.

NIKER REACHES ANES, QUE.

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Owen C. Eastman, who left Salem late in January on a hike to Paris by way of Alaska, has reached Annes, Que., according to a letter received from him here. Mr. Eastman wrote that he has encountered severe snow storms on his journey, but has no intention of quitting. He expects to reach his destination late in 1928.

Reward for Honesty Makes Business Man

Jobless Painter Gets \$1500 for Finding \$52,000 in Street—To Open Shop

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POST IN CABINET FOR EDUCATION ASKED BY N. E. A.

Department of Superintendence Indorses Measure for Federal Agency

STATES WOULD KEEP CONTROL OF SCHOOLS

Definite Program of Character Education and Rigid Citizenship Test Called For

By MARJORIE SHULER

On the ground that economy and efficiency in American public schools demand federal consolidation in a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association has called upon Congress to pass the pending Curtis-Reed bill.

Opposition to the resolution crystallized on the floor of the convention in an attempt to eliminate it from the report as presented by the chairman of the resolutions committee, A. L. Threlkeld of Denver. The educators had been prepared for criticism of the department from New England delegates and an attempt to stop discussion was made by Randall J. Condon, himself from Maine and now the superintendent of Cincinnati schools.

Mr. Condon moved the previous question, which would have checked a speech opposing the resolution, but the delegates voted it down, heard the criticism of the bill, and then by an overwhelming number approved the resolution which stated that current practice, experiments and the results of investigations should be made available to individual schools by a national agency and that "this service can be rendered without in any way interfering with the constitutional right of the several states to control, administer, and supervise their own schools."

"Caste" Schools Opposed

Other resolutions asserted that schools should be free from political control, that curricula should be made by professionals and not by state legislators, and that the admission of all children to better education should be defended against those who would try to enforce a "caste" selectivity.

School expenses should be carefully guarded, it was stated, but so long as "the standard of living has been raised by education" there is "no cause for alarm over the present percentage of our national income

interests of economy and efficiency that schoolhouse planning be under "the direct control of the superintendent."

The educators asserted their faith in the youth of today and people generally as showing "a marked improvement" over the past, but they indorsed "a continuous professional study" to develop a definite program of character education for the schools.

They also urged closer co-ordination between the Federal Bureau of Naturalization, local courts, and public schools, to the end that admission to American citizenship shall include a reading as well as a speaking knowledge of English and that there shall be an appreciable understanding of American history, American institutions, and American ideals in the part of aliens seeking citizenship.

Equalization of Opportunities

Definite steps toward equalization of school opportunities for rural and city children were urged, as well as effective publicity methods to explain school aims and procedure to the people.

The proposal for a nation-wide radio teaching program, exclusively announced in The Christian Science Monitor several days ago, was the subject of a resolution calling for the executive committee whether or not it should be done. But the amendment failed by a large majority.

An attempt to amend the resolution was made by E. C. Broome of Philadelphia, who asked that the delegates "request" the department to establish such a committee instead of leaving it to the determination of the executive committee whether or not it should be done. But the amendment failed by a large majority.

This resolution is the result of a report by a preliminary committee on educational broadcasting presented by Miss Olive Jones of New York City, chairman, and B. H. Darrow of Woodstock, O., secretary. Miss Jones announced that several hundred educators favor such programs for school use.

Plans Widely Favored

The subjects for which these educators asked were, in the order of preference, music and appreciation, geography and travelogues, literature and English, health and hygiene, and history. Dramatists and nearly one-half of the schools questioned reported that they would equip at once to use the service.

It is planned that educators themselves shall do the radio-teaching, the receiving set in large institutions to be controlled at the office of the principal and in the one-room schools to be operated from the teacher's desk. Lesson leaflets will be sent to the pupils to prepare them for the radiocasts.

Harnessing of the radio by educators to become the assistant of the teachers was urged by Miss Jones, who said that otherwise its development will be done by those outside the professional field.

The federal education bill came before the delegates again later in the

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FEDERAL JUDGES CALLED HARSH IN LABOR CASES

Senator Norris Charges They Abuse Power in Injunction Suits

WASHINGTON—Drastic injunctions issued by federal judges in labor disputes are reversing public confidence in the courts, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, declared, in urging the enactment of anti-injunction legislation.

The Senate committee has under consideration a bill introduced by Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, on behalf of organized labor, which would outlaw labor injunctions. Hearings on the measure have been under way for over a month, with chiefs of organized labor and heads of commercial and industrial organizations and corporations arguing the merits of the issue.

"Federal judges appointed for life are more inclined to be tyrannical than state judges who see ahead of them an election at which they will feel the will of the people," Mr. Norris said. "Originally, they were admirers of the federal judiciary, but their system of jurisprudence was the greatest in the world. In recent years I have been driven from that position much against my will by the logic of events."

In theory, Mr. Norris said, impeachment is the remedy for judges who abuse their powers, but technically this remedy is impractical. Impeachment, he said, is so slow and difficult that its application in a number of cases would take the time that Congress needs for legislating. Mr. Norris made his observations

BRITISH OPPOSE GERMAN PLAN AS TOO VAGUE

Lord Cushendun Criticizes Proposal to Give Council Additional Powers

GENEVA—The outstanding feature of the discussions in the Security Committee is the avowed determination of the British Government not to accept any proposal which might have the effect of increasing the obligations which Great Britain has accepted under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the guarantee which it gave at Locarno for the western frontiers of Germany.

Thus when Herr von Simson brought forward the new German proposal, the effect of which would be to give the Council of the League of Nations additional powers for the adoption of preventive measures against war, Lord Cushendun at once put his foot down. He criticized the German proposals as far too vague, mere suggestions, and suggested that they should be embodied in a general treaty, he once more emphasized the British objection to such treaties, reiterating his preference for bilateral and regional treaties, the precise objects of which were clearly defined.

Military Status Quo

Taking Clause Two in the German memorandum which proposes that states should agree in the event of a crisis to accept the recommendation by the Council of the League of Nations to observe the military status quo, he argued that such a proposal, so far from protecting a victim of aggression, might have the opposite effect, because the aggressor might be in a far more favorable military position than the state it intended to attack. He denounced the proposal as a surrender advantage it had gained by a sudden attack.

Unanimity of Council

Lord Cushendun would not accept the suggestion that unanimity of the Council in such cases should be

SHIP COMMITTEE OF HOUSE HEARS PLAN FOR FLEET

Sponsors of New Line Seek Government Aid in Financing Construction

WASHINGTON—Plans for the four-day American transatlantic service were laid before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by Laurence R. Wilder on behalf of the Transoceanic Corporation. Provisions in the bill to aid American ships introduced by Wallace H. White (R.), Representative from Maine, chairman of the committee, would give the company all the assistance required for its inauguration. Mr. Wilder stated. He declared that minimum rates on the proposed quick ocean service will be about \$175, every room having a bath.

The company asks an advance of 75 per cent of construction cost on six new 800-foot-long vessels it proposes to construct. Mr. Wilder asked legislative changes to afford a government loan of 75 per cent of the cost of the ships, and the company's own current rate of interest to be amortized in 30 years, a revision of ocean mail rates to accord with the faster service; a provision for insurance adjustments and enrollment of the ships' crews in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve.

Although it costs America more to build ships than other countries because of higher wages and costs, the United States can "reproduce" ships as cheaply as any nation, Mr. Wilder said. He explained that if six identical ships were built they could be built as cheaply as \$21,000,000 each, whereas if but one were built it would cost \$40,000,000.

"We are prepared," Mr. Wilder said, "with careful thought, approved designs and sufficient private capital, to make a sincere, forward-looking effort to solve the problem of the American Merchant Marine, with co-operation of the Government but without expense to it by building ships as much better than those of our foreign rivals as theirs are better than ours today, and by operating them in the way our packet boats and clipper ships, our great industries, and our railroads have been operated with substantial success."

AIRPORT CHAIN TO LINK COAST

Units to Be Constructed on Atlantic From Maine to Florida

NEW YORK—A chain of airports to serve the entire Atlantic coast is projected by the National Airway Terminals, Inc., which has just announced that work is under way on airports at Portland, Me., and Bridgeport, Conn.

The company includes several nationally known aircraft manufacturers. Its officers are: William E. Arthur, president of the William E. Arthur Company, president; Charles S. (Casey) Jones of the Curtis Flying Service, vice-president; O. C. Kidney, secretary, and H. C. Ferguson, war flier, and commander in France of Issoudun, the largest air center establishment in the world.

The board of directors of National Airway Terminals includes, in addition to Mr. Arthur and Mr. Jones, C. M. Keyes, president of the Curtis Aeroplane & Motor Company and director of the National Air Transport. A third airport at Wilmington, Del., is soon to be constructed, according to the announcement and additional sites to connect from Maine to Florida will be selected later.

F. & W. GRAND STORES
100 ANGLIMA, March 1—F. & W. Grand 40 branches in southern California.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Friday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of Demonstrable Prayer." The lecturer, Violet Ker-Smyer, C. S., of London, Eng., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

F. N. MATCLIFFE REMIGNS

Frank H. Matcliffe of Newton Center, Mass., has resigned as treasurer of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company and is succeeded by George B. Foster of Brookline who has been for more than 20 years in the treasurer's office.

FORD PLANT INCREASES OUTPUT IN NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK—The assembling of new Ford motorcars at the Kearney, N. J., plant, one of the largest of the Ford assembly chains, has been proceeding at a rapid pace during the last month, according to Gaston Plattiff, eastern district manager of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Plattiff said 800 employees have been added to the payroll at Kearney, bringing the total there to 2050.

Activity in the New Jersey plant, he said, is being duplicated in the Long Island City plant, where the payroll has been substantially increased by the same amount, with demonstration cars as rapidly as possible.

UNITED STATES TREE SEEDS SENT ABROAD

NEW YORK—Botanic gardens and arboretums in all parts of the world will soon receive seeds of native trees of the United States which have been sent out by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden as part of an international seed exchange plan which has been in operation for some time by the Brooklyn institution.

The distribution is in charge of Dr. Alfred Gundersen, curator of plants of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, who said that seeds are being sent to gardens in Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa, Tokyo, Paris, Madrid, Geneva, Rome, Holland and Kew.

GOV. FULLER CALLS BANK MEN TO TASK

Organized groups, whether of bankers, real estate men, automobile dealers, lawyers or insurance men.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Ellis Sedman, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, at the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Christian Science Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Room 5-220, Naval Architecture Building, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 8:30.

Annual banquet, Massachusetts Fish-Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 8:30.

Dinner, Boston Alumni of the University of Maine, Hotel Westminster, 8:30.

Dinner, Boston-Tufts Club, University Club, 8.

Weymouth Post No. 79, American Legion Band, auspices Boston City Club, 8:30.

Free public lecture auspices the Lowell Institute, by Sir Herbert Brown Ames, M. P., Huntington Hall, 41 West Street, 8.

Current Events talk by Miss Junius Harter, very auspices Women's City Club, 8:30, 7:45.

Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Koussevitzky, conductor, at Symphony Hall, 8:15. Audiences: Theater, Harvard University, 8:15.

Dinner, Playground Teachers, 3 Joy Street, 8:15.

State University Extension Course in fundamental theory and practice of aerodynamics opens, Room 102, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, 7:30.

Dinner, National League of Commission Merchants, Parker House, 8:30.

Jordan Hall, 8:15: Billy Ney, pianist.

Colonial—"The Three Musketeers," 8.

Copley—"Yellow Hands," 8:30.

Plymouth-William Hodge, 8:15.

Trinity-Wings (Chorus), 8:15.

Holla—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free admission through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Admission to the museum free. New selection of Sargent sketches; recent acquisitions; engravings and lithographs by Whistler; engravings by Edward Calvert.

Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission free charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Pogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Chinese ceramics and bronzes, ivory and jade by the Peabody Museum, Original drawings, Fine prints, Loan exhibition of Japanese art, through March 3. Water colors by Henry O. Keller, through March 10. Works owned by students of Harvard and Radcliffe.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole; water colors by Carl G. Cutler, through March 10.

H. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Catharine Stewart, through March 10.

Casson Galleries—Paintings by George Hallowell, through March 10.

Through March 10. Artistic—Paintings by Gretchen W. Rogers, through March 10.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings by John L. L. L., through March 10.

Sperry Gallery—Water colors by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole, through March 10.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission free charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Grace House Gallery—Water colors by Edmund C. Campbell, through March 10.

Alden Woodward, through March 10.

Children's Art Center—Prints of particular interest to children.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole, through March 10.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Mary Neal Richardson, through March 10.

Weather Predictions

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; fresh north and west winds.

Western New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(1 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)

Albany 44 Memphis 44
Boston 44 New York 44
Chicago 44 Philadelphia 44
Cleveland 44 St. Louis 44
Dallas 44 San Francisco 44
Denver 44 Seattle 44
Detroit 44 St. Paul 44
Houston 44 Tampa 44
Indianapolis 44 Washington 44
Jacksonville 44
Kansas City 44
Los Angeles 44

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:18 p. m.; Friday, 7:40 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:00 p. m.

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Ar. North Station, 7:25 P. M.

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Suits too!

Were \$55 to \$75—

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850.00 Fur Coats . Reduced to . 495.00

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1475.00 Fur Coats . Reduced to . 925.00

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ALL SALES FINAL IN THIS EVENT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 150 South Street, Boston, U. S. A.
Entered as second-class matter, July 16, 1902, under post office No. 100, at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at a rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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London, 66 days, January 30, 1929, \$600 up

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FEDERAL JUDGES CALLED HARSH IN LABOR CASES

Senator Norris Charges They Abuse Power in Injunction Suits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Drastic injunctions issued by federal judges in labor disputes are reversing public confidence in the courts, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, declared, in urging the enactment of anti-injunction legislation.

The Senate committee has under consideration a bill introduced by Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, on behalf of organized labor, which would outlaw labor injunctions. Hearings on the measure have been under way for over a month, with chiefs of organized labor and heads of commercial and industrial organizations and corporations arguing the merits of the issue.

"Federal judges appointed for life are more inclined to be tyrannical than state judges who see ahead of them an election at which they will feel the will of the people," Mr. Norris said. "Originally I was an admirer of the federal courts, but I thought their system of jurisprudence was the greatest in the world."

"In recent years I have been driven from that position much against my will, by the logic of events."

In theory, Mr. Norris said, injunction is a remedy for judges who abuse their powers, but technically this remedy is impractical, impracticable, he said, is so slow and difficult that its application in a number of cases would take the time that Congress needs for legislation. Mr. Norris made his observations

BRITISH OPPOSE GERMAN PLAN AS TOO VAGUE

Lord Cushendun Criticizes Proposal to Give Council Additional Powers

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The outstanding feature of the discussions in the Security Committee is the avowed determination of the British Government not to accept any proposal which might have the effect of increasing the obligations which Great Britain has accepted under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the guarantee which it gave at Locarno for the western frontiers of Germany.

Thus when Herr von Simson brought forward the new German proposals, the effect of which would be to give the Council of the League of Nations additional powers for the adoption of preventive measures against war, Lord Cushendun at once put his foot down. He criticized the German proposals as far too vague, and signalling out the suggestion that they should be embodied in a general treaty, he once more emphasized the British objection to this procedure, but these are outweighed by the advantages.

"The execution of the adopted plan is under the direct supervision of the Secretary of War and the chief of army engineers, and is to be carried out by the Mississippi River Commission with its president as the executive officer."

Mr. Jones also indicated that he would press for early consideration of his bill by the Senate. He expressed confidence that the compromise proposed by the Senate would be acceptable to the Administration and the House.

SHIP COMMITTEE OF HOUSE HEARS PLAN FOR FLEET

Sponsors of New Line Seek Government Aid in Financing Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Plans for the four-day American transatlantic service were laid before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by Laurence R. Wilder on behalf of the Transoceanic Corporation. Provisions in the bill to aid American ships introduced by Wallace H. White (R.), Representative from Maine, chairman of the committee, would give the company all the assistance required for its inauguration. Mr. Wilder stated. He declared that minimum rates on the proposed quick ocean service will be about \$175, every room having a bath.

The company asks an advance of 75 per cent of construction cost on six new 900-foot-long vessels it proposes to construct. Mr. Wilder asked legislative changes to afford a government loan of 75 per cent of the ships' costs at the Government's own current rate of interest to be amortized in 20 years, a revision of ocean mail rates to accord with the faster service; a provision for insurance adjustments and enrollment of the ships' crews in the Merchant Marine Navy Reserve.

Although it costs America more to build ships than other countries because of higher wages and costs, the United States can "reproduce" ships as cheaply as any nation, Mr. Wilder said. He explained that it is identical ships were built there could be built as cheaply as \$1,000,000 each, whereas if built one were built it would cost \$4,000,000.

"We are prepared," Mr. Wilder said, "with careful thought, approved designs and sufficient private capital, to make a sincere, forward-looking effort to solve the problem of the American Merchant Marine, with cooperation of the Government, but without expense to it by building ships as much better than those of our foreign rivals as theirs are better than ours today, and by operating them in the way our packet boats and clipper ships, our great industries, and our railroads have been operated with substantial success."

AIRPORT CHAIN TO LINK COAST

Units to Be Constructed on Atlantic From Maine to Florida

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A chain of airports to serve the entire Atlantic coast is projected by the National Airway Terminals, Inc., which has just announced that work is under way on airports at Portland, Me., and Bridgeport, Conn.

The company includes several nationally known aircraft manufacturers. Its officers are: William E. Arthur, president of the William E. Arthur Company, president; Charles S. (Casey) Jones of the Curtis Flying Service, vice-president; O. C. Kidney, secretary, and H. C. Ferguson, war flier, and commander in France of Issoudun, the largest air center establishment in the World War.

The board of directors of National Airway Terminals includes, in addition to Mr. Arthur and Mr. Jones, C. M. Keyes, president of the Curtis Aeroplane & Motor Company and director of the National Air Transport. A third airport at Wilmington, Del., is soon to be constructed, according to the announcement and additional sites to connect from Maine to Florida will be selected later.

W. & W. GRAND STONES
LOS ANGELES, March 1.—P. & W. Grand 8-10-38 Cent Stone Co., will establish 40 branches in southern California.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Friday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of Demonstrable Prayer." The lecturer, Violet Ker-Seymer, C. S. of London, Eng., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

F. H. RATCLIFFE RESIGNS
Frank H. Ratcliffe of Newton Center, Mass., has resigned as treasurer of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company and is succeeded by George B. Foster of Brooklyn who has been for more than 10 years in the treasurer's office.

FORD PLANT INCREASES OUTPUT IN NEW JERSEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The assembling of new Ford motorcars at the Kearney, N. J., plant, one of the largest of the Ford assembly chains, has been proceeding at a rapid pace during the last month, according to Gaston Plantiff, eastern district manager of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Plantiff said 800 employees have been added to the payroll at Kearney, bringing the total there to 8000.

Activity in the New Jersey plant, he said, is being duplicated in the Long Island City plant, where the payroll has been substantially increased. Dealers are being supplied with demonstration cars as rapidly as possible.

UNITED STATES TREE SEEDS SENT ABROAD
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Botanic gardens and arboreta in all parts of the world will soon receive seeds of native trees of the United States which have been sent out by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden as part of an international seed exchange plan which has been in operation for some time by the Brooklyn institution.

The distribution is in charge of Dr. Alfred Gundersen, curator of plants of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, who said that seeds are being sent to gardens in Vancouver, Vienna, Ottawa, Tokyo, Paris, Madrid, Geneva, Rome, Holland and Kew.

GOV. FULLER CALLS BANK MEN TO TASK

Organized groups, whether of bankers, real estate men, automobile dealers, lawyers or insurance men.

RECONCILING OF AMERICAN Viewpoint With Duties of League Members Desired
By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—"If it is in any way possible to secure American recognition of the duties which the members of the League of Nations owe to one another, even if she is not herself willing to share in them, it will be a very big step forward," says the Manchester Guardian, and this statement reflects British opinion generally toward Frank B. Kellogg's latest war renunciation note to France. The main point emphasized is that since Great Britain is wholeheartedly in agreement with the United States in

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; fresh north-west and west winds.
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; moderate westerly winds.

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Atlantic 16 Montreal 34
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Denver 16 Tampa 34
Detroit 16 Washington 34
Houston 16
Los Angeles 16
Miami 16
New Orleans 16
Portland, Ore. 16
San Francisco 16
Seattle 16
Spartanburg 16
Tulsa 16
Wichita 16

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 7:15 p. m.; Friday, 7:40 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science—The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Christian Science Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Room 5-30, Naval Architecture Building, 500 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., will give a free public lecture on Christian Science, Tuesday, March 2, at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

Am Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5 p. m. Free admission. Through the galleries of the museum free. New selection of recent acquisitions; recent acquisitions; engravings by Edward Calvert.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission free, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days to 5 p. m. Free admission. Chinese ceramics and bronzes. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Original drawings by Pinturicchio. Loan exhibition of Japanese art. Through March 3. Water colors by Henry H. Keller. Through March 10. Works owned by students of Harvard and Radcliffe.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frederic C. Bartlett and Abram Poole; water colors by Carl G. Cutler. Through March 10.
R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Hawthorne, Morris, Wright. Through March 10.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by George Hallowell, Etchings by M. A. Bauer. Through March 3.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Gretchen W. Rogers. Through March 3.
Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings by Charles H. Davis; water colors by Harry C. Lowell. Red chalk drawings by Maud Toussay Farnham. Through March 3.
Maud Toussay Farnham—Through March 3. Through March 3. Through March 3.
Ingr by Peter-Fredricks. Through Feb. 10.
Grace Home Gallery—Water colors by Edmund C. Campbell. Paintings by Helen Alden Woodworth. Through March 3.
Children's Art Center—Prints of particular interest to children.
Boston City Club—Paintings and etchings by Bertha Menzies Peyton and A. Conway Peyton. Through March 3.
Twenty-first Century Club—Paintings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through March 3.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 7:15 p. m.; Friday, 7:40 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:05 p. m.

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Ar. North Station 7:25 P. M.

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Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11,
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EGYPTIAN PACT TAKEN BEFORE PARTY LEADERS

Sarwat May Be Obligated to
Resign Over Negotia-
tions With Britain

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—The text of the memorandum embodying the points agreed upon between Sarwat Pasha and the British Government as the basis of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement has been communicated to the Wafd and the Liberal and Constitutional parties whose executives are now to decide on the attitude in which Sarwat is expected to make his promised statement in the Chamber of Deputies. It is impossible usefully to speculate what will be the attitude of the Wafd, which will be the deciding factor, but political circles here are rather pessimistic.

Well-informed Egyptians appear to consider Sarwat's resignation as inevitable, but there is little expectation here that in any case Egyptian and British relations will be seriously disturbed, although a certain effervescence may possibly manifest itself for a few days when the proposed bases of agreement are definitely known.

Sarwat Pasha will make a statement regarding his conversations with Sir Austen Chamberlain and subsequently Lord Lloyd. Meanwhile various conflicting versions are published in the Arabic press as regards the nature of the understanding supposed to have been reached in England in November as the starting point of negotiations for a definite agreement. The points in which most published versions agree are:

1. British occupying troops are to remain in Egypt for a period variously stated at 5 to 10 years, then transfer to the canal area.
2. During the period of agreement Great Britain is to assist Egypt in obtaining the powers of the abolition of the capitulations.
3. The authority of British advisers in finance and justice is to be limited to questions affecting foreigners.
4. The Sudan status is to remain as defined in the 1899 agreement, Britain to remain responsible for the defense of the Sudan.
5. An Egyptian officer is to be appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.
6. In the event of Britain being engaged in war, Egypt will assist with the measure of its ability.
7. Britain is to support Egypt's application for admission to the League of Nations.

Most of these supposed points appear reasonably probable, though they do not cover the whole ground.

British Foreign Office

Is Unwilling to Comment

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Egypt is moving toward a crisis in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for a settlement of the outstanding points of difference between the two countries, in the opinion of diplomatic circles.

When Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, left for London in November he carried a draft treaty covering the subjects at issue, and has since been engaged in triangular talks over the details with Wafdist and Nationalist Party, which predominates in Egyptian politics—the King, and the British residency in Cairo.

The Foreign Office here is unwilling to comment on the situation, beyond admitting that a critical stage is approaching. Under the terms of the 1922 declaration, in which Egypt reserved four points for future discussions: the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression; the protection of foreign interests; defense of imperial communications through Egypt, and the Sudan.

Hitherto Great Britain has maintained the attitude that it is impossible to defend imperial communications and protect foreign interests if the troops are withdrawn from the canal zone, but many competent observers here believe that the difficulty would be overcome by remod-

STOCK EXCHANGE DESIGN ADOPTED

Imposing Building to Cost
\$1,250,000 Decided On at
San Francisco

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SAN FRANCISCO—Design of new quarters for the San Francisco Stock Exchange has been adopted.

The new building will be for exclusive use of exchange and institute. Recreational facilities are also provided.

San Francisco Stock Exchange



New Building Will Be For Exclusive Use of Exchange and Institute. Recreational Facilities are Also Provided.

following a competition won by Miller & Pflueger. The building, which will cost \$1,250,000, will be for the exclusive use of the exchange, and quarters for the San Francisco Stock Exchange Institute, and has recreational facilities, including a gymnasium.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange ranks first in volume of trading outside New York, its statistical department asserts. Its January volume, while below December, was in excess of \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK BANK TOTAL
NOW \$16,200,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Resources of the banks and trust companies of the New York Metropolitan district total \$16,200,000,000, according to figures compiled by the industrial bureau of the Merchants' Association.

There are 770 banking institutions in the district, the report shows, and their annual clearance totals \$300,000,000,000.

SPEED UP HOUSE ON CUBAN MAILS ACCORD IS PLEA

Business Asked to Help
Congress on Postal
Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Urging the business community to act forcibly and speedily in impressing United States Congressmen with the necessity of providing a reciprocal mail-trade agreement with Cuba, to take the place of the one which has just terminated, recent circulars sent out by the National Foreign Trade Council and signed by its secretary, O. K. Davis, emphasize that inaction on the part of Congress would result in "national

humiliation and a serious and embarrassing loss of trade."

In 1903 a general mails convention with Cuba provided for admission to the mails exchanged between the two countries of "articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of each country."

Cuba, it is said, has scrupulously observed her end of the agreement, but a conflicting tariff act has prevented the United States from living up to the provisions of the contract.

A bill now pending in Congress is designed to revise the restrictive law.

More than 100 chambers of commerce and trade associations from all parts of the United States, representing every important line of American industry, are said to be actively interested in the passage of the bill, the only dissenting voice apparently being that of the tobacco industry.

Mail trade with Cuba numbers hundreds of thousands of packages, worth several millions of dollars annually.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives fa-

vorably reported an identical bill at the last session of Congress, after an exhaustive hearing on its merits.

This year the same committee is expected to report the bill favorably without the formality of a hearing. In his message to Congress President Coolidge urgently requested the passage of the bill.

ITALY UNEASY OVER COMMENTS

Surprise Expressed at Atti-
tude of Jugoslavia on
Austro-Italian Crisis

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—While the Fascist press refrains from commenting on the situation arising from the dispute over the Upper Adige between Austria and Italy, especially after the announcement that Benito Mussolini, the Premier, will make a statement on the controversy on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies, great surprise is felt in Italy at the comments that are appearing in the Jugoslav press on this incident.

It is felt here that these comments tend to aggravate the situation between Italy and Jugoslavia, which is already so delicate, while, on the other hand, hope is expressed in a certain section of the Jugoslav press that the Austro-Italian incident will facilitate Anschluss, described as an act of hostility not only against Italy but against France itself, which is more opposed to Anschluss than Italy.

Signor Mussolini's statement is looked for with the greatest interest in diplomatic circles in Rome.

University to Limit
Freshmen in Chicago

Reduces Entrants to 750—
Standards Raised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—By a decision to limit its freshman class to 750 the University of Chicago believes it has taken a step toward solving the problem of the overcrowded college.

Changes in admission requirements just announced are expected to help further to this end.

With a limited freshman body, it will be possible to give students instruction from the higher ranks of the faculty, the university administrators declare. Classes can be kept smaller too in their operation.

A higher grade of preparatory work is to be required of students according to the new ruling which is to become effective next fall. But at the same time university admission authorities are given wider discretion in accepting students who do not measure up to standard.

CADETS VISIT CANAL ZONE
PANAMA (AP)—Seventy-nine cadets from the Pennsylvania Naval Training School reached Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the training ship Annapolis for a stay of seven days.

Half of the students inspected the operation of the canal from the Colon end to the Panama end and the other half will do so Saturday.

Meaning of Locarno Pact
Jacques Bainville, a diplomatic writer, points out that if England tomorrow signed a pact on the Kellogg pact, it would be a serious blow to the Locarno pact.

The Locarno pact calls upon England to intervene, if either France or Germany violates the Rhine frontier. The Kellogg pact would prohibit such intervention, as it would forbid France helping Poland or the Little Entente.

Pertinax finds that Mr. Kellogg has used an irresistible argument

VIEWS DIFFER AS TO COURSE IN EVENT OF WAR

Neutrality or Otherwise Is
Crux of the Franco-Ameri-
can Negotiations

By SIELEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has discussed the Kellogg note with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister. There is the possibility that the French reply will be sent before Mr. Briand leaves on Sunday for Geneva to participate in the proceedings of the League of Nations, which appears to impose obligations on its members contrary to those desired by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State. A delay, however, may arise on account of the curious verbal dispute which should first be elucidated.

The Quai d'Orsay seemed to take the view that Mr. Kellogg had misrepresented the tenor of the anti-war motion voted by the Pan-American Congress at Havana. Its condemnation of war was used to strengthen Mr. Kellogg's own arguments. But the French have produced a copy of the motion by which it would seem that only aggressive wars were denounced at Havana.

Therefore the resolution supports the French case. Great play is made in the French press with the supposed error in the Kellogg note. How is such a blunder possible?

Difficult to Get at the Truth
There are, however, now, counter-indications that it is a French blunder and that their copy of the Havana resolution is correct. It is difficult to ascertain the truth about the Havana text here, whether it supports Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Briand. But one side or the other has made an embarrassing material mistake.

This, however, is incidental. The real crux of the question is whether the European powers like France are prepared in the event of war to remain neutral as America suggests or to take sides against the presumed wrongdoer, the League of Nations.

That puts clearly the two different conceptions of the methods which are meant to secure peace. By the American method neutrality is promised. By the French method assistance is promised. The French say that if they promise neutrality they encourage certain European nations to fall upon others conscious of their impurity. The American idea apparently is that this network of treaties around the League will automatically convert a small conflict into universal strife.

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Annual Statement on Indian Finances Seen as Satisfactory

Legislature Again Learns of a Surplus Budget Which
Contains No Surprises—Entire Assembly, Includ-
ing Swarajists, Cheer Sir Basil Blackett

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The annual financial statement which Sir Basil Blackett, of the Executive Council laid before the Indian Legislature is another surplus budget. It contained no surprises, no reductions, no increases of taxation. Making good his pledge, he announced the complete final remission of the provincial contributions to the Central Government, thereby giving, through the agency of the provincial governments an increased scope for the expenditure on nation-building services.

The Government proposes to utilize the 25,000,000 rupees surplus to this purpose, thus leaving only a small real surplus of 500,000 rupees. The Finance Member observed that India could not be expected to further cut its military expenditure now it is faced by the knotty problem of the modernization of the army.

The budget is a businesslike document portraying the situation as thoroughly satisfactory both as regards the past and the future. The Swarajists, cheered when Sir Basil Blackett sat down, after expressing the hope that no storm, either from without or within, would descend on India to disturb the bright prospects of financial well-being to which India seemed justified in looking forward.

JURIES PERSISTENTLY
ACQUIT SMUGGLERS

OTTAWA (AP)—Commissioner Starnes of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has found that getting his man and getting him convicted are two different propositions. "It is absolutely useless to proceed against smugglers by way of indictment in Halifax," he reported to the House of Commons.

"I regret to be obliged to report that these (largely indictments against liquor smugglers) failed. The juries, in spite of convincing evidence, able presentation, and strong charges from the bench, persisted in returning verdicts of acquittal."

MAN! THAT'S A REAL SHAVE!
You don't know shaving comfort till you have with a blade stropped with Res-Tiz—the new patented rustless, "Blade Stripper."

It gives 50 to 100 perfect shaves from any well-tempered blade—a yearly saving of \$5 to \$10.

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Admission 50c Children 25c

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or club
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ginger ale
is served

Canada Dry on the cap is your guarantee of purity, genuineness and fine flavor.

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THE J. C. PENNEY COMPANY

If this story appeals to you
write us to-day about
YOURSELF

One of the greatest joys of my life is the knowledge that our Company has given hundreds of men their "big opportunity." This joy increases as I realize that the growth of the organization and its further expansion increases the number of these opportunities.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, at the age of 26, with savings of \$500 earned as a clerk, J. C. Penney opened a cash-and-carry store in Kemmerer, Wyoming.

It was a small store, on a street, in a small mining town. Everybody predicted failure. But that little store sold \$29,000 worth of merchandise the first year. Mr. Penney did not own the store, but he was manager and had an interest.

"The owners gave me their confidence and a share in the profits, and the store has prospered," he thought. "Why wouldn't the same plan work with other men?"

So he bought out his partners and opened two new stores. He put in as managers men who had worked for him as clerks. He let them have an interest. Under his guidance he let them fight their own battles, work out their own salvation, just as he had done.

One after another, young men went out to new stores, proved their mettle and rose to prosperity. To-day the chain of J. C. Penney Company department stores—still on the cash-and-carry basis—is the largest in the world. That first store has grown to 954 stores. The \$29,000 sales of the first year have grown to \$151,954,620 last year.

This story may help you to picture the sort of opportunity the J. C. Penney Company offers young men who start with it now. We are constantly opening new stores and needing young men who can be trained to manage them and become co-partners. We do the training and supply all capital. The starting salary is good, the rewards of management are salary plus a share in the profits of your store plus an opportunity to share in the profits of all the J. C. Penney Company stores.

What we require is retail experience in selling men's wear, dry-goods or shoes, age from 25 to 35, a good education and a determination to be a first-class modern merchant. When we say there is no limit to the success such men may attain, we mean just that.

If you are interested in this story and what it may mean for you, you are invited to write us confidentially. Give your age and experience and ask for our new booklet, "Your Next Ten Years."

The J. C. PENNEY Company
330 West 34th St., New York City, Room 1510-G
1010 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., Room 1124-L
Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., Room 1047-C

Note Size of Washing (1 Tub Full, 25 Miscellaneous Pieces, Large Ones in Proportion) Done in 15 Minutes

What Four Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Say:

"Our Washer is performing as well as 'Lindbergh' plane did across the Atlantic."—A. L. Reno, N.Y.

"I find it to be a good, useful thing. Will tell my friends about it; have spoken to two who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor and they will order."—Mrs. E. M. B. Minneapolis, Minn.

"The more I use the EDENETTE, the more enthusiastic I become. We live in a dirty country, but I find that the most soiled clothes, shirts, skirts, bath towels and heavy socks come out clean."—Mrs. H. T. Big Creek, Calif.

"After using the EDENETTE Washer for the first time, I wished that every young woman had one in which to put the heaps of things that a lady has every day. To me the EDENETTE Washer is priceless. In these days of 'servant problems' I got it in the first place for the baby's laundry, but now such things as bath towels, underwear and bath mats which are charged extra for in the public laundries are put in and 'come out smiling.' It pays to advertise a good thing in The Christian Science Monitor."—Mrs. J. H. L. Louisville, Kentucky.

Isn't it A MOST Amazing Washing Machine

"THINK of it, Jack: It has beautifully washed this big batch of clothing in 15 minutes right here on the kitchen table. And see how the top when inverted nests inside the tub—it will fit on the pantry shelf—I tried it myself."

"But, Ann, didn't it slop suds and make a mess in the kitchen?"

"Not a bit, Jack, isn't it amazing!"

"When it arrived less than an hour ago and I lifted it out of the big box, I couldn't wait until you got home. I just had to try it out, for that is what the manufacturers told us to do. You will recall they wrote, saying 'Use it as your own for 10 days.' So I rushed upstairs, gathered up these clothes from the soiled clothes basket, tossed them into the EDENETTE tub, added hot water and soap flakes as the instruction card directed, and placed the top over the tub."

"Why, Jack, my hands fairly itched to plug in the extension cord. When I did there was a businesslike purr as the motor started and the vacuum-cup commenced dipping. I just sat down and laughed for pure joy. In 15 minutes that washing was done—my delicate lingerie and grimy bath towels came out spotless. Here I have been longing for a big washing machine and knew nothing about this perfectly wonderful washer that sells for so little."

"Now I can understand how the manufacturers have such faith in the EDENETTE that they will send it out express paid to anyone who is interested and let them use it for 10 days absolutely free."

Send No Money

Don't send a penny—we will ship you the EDENETTE at once for 10 Days' Free Trial transportation charges paid. Use it as your very own, then you decide if you wish to keep it. If not, ship it back express collect. You are dealing with one of the oldest clothes washer manufacturers in this country.

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Open territory for exclusive representatives worth \$5000 yearly. Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are our most enthusiastic distributors. If you have \$300 to invest in merchandise and wish to establish your own business—write for prospectus.

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EDEN WASHING CORP., 225 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

Send me the prospectus and I will return it to you by mail. I will also send you a 10-day free trial of the EDENETTE washer. If you wish to keep it, I will send you the money to pay for it. If not, I will ship it back to you at once.

HARVARD LAW EXPANSION TO COST \$5,000,000

Erection of a \$1,250,000
Structure to Begin
Immediately

The Harvard Law School has entered upon a \$5,000,000 project for building and endowment, which will enable it adequately to accommodate its fast increasing student body and research scholars.

Dean Roscoe Pound has announced immediate work will commence upon the erection of a \$1,250,000 structure which will be added to Langdell Hall, making one unusually long building housing a major portion of the classrooms, offices and library stacks.

The Harvard Law School was established in 1817, when it operated with a handful of students and professors. Since that time it has graduated more than 14,000 trained lawyers. At present it has an attendance of 1500, a record enrollment despite the recent restrictions upon admission to the school.

Has 14,000 Graduates

A survey of the 14,000 graduates of the school over a period of 111 years made by Dean Pound shows 8 justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, including 3 now sitting; 7 attorneys-general of the United States; 30 judges of federal courts, 97 judges of the highest courts of the states, 5 judges of the highest courts in Canada, 7 presidents of the American Bar Association, and a long line of leaders of the American bar.

The survey further shows 380 law teachers and 14 deans of law schools of the United States are Harvard law men.

Under the program which has been outlined for the school, the professional training will be dealt with more effectively and research in law will be more adequately provided for.

The project calls for a \$1,000,000 endowment of professorships in criminal law, legislation, judicial organization and administration, legal history, and comparative law, \$300,000 to be allotted to each of the five fields. Graduate fellowships are to be endowed with \$500,000. Another \$500,000 is to be used for the endowment of the library, and \$300,000 for a publication fund. The General Education Board made a gift of \$750,000 toward the \$2,300,000 represented in these items, upon the condition that the balance be obtained from other sources.

Other Expenditures

Other expenditures, according to the plan, will include \$3,000,000 for buildings and land, \$100,000 for bibliographical work, \$600,000 for the

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Tues. Eve., March 6 **ALEXANDER**

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Pianist Chieftain Piano

PLYMOUTH Now Playing
America's Inimitable Star

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Popular Prices, \$1250 Main, Wed. and Sat.

COPLIV SAT. TRU. & WED. at 8:30
EVER, at 8:30

Yellow Sands
Is Now Boston's Comedy Hit

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SHUBERT-BELASCO Main, Wed. & Sat. at 8:30
WINTHROP AMES

GILBERT & SULLIVAN
Opera Company
"Mikado" "The Pirates of Penzance"

NEXT WEEK—CASS THEATRE, DETROIT

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BROADHURST WED. SAT. 8:30
WINTHROP AMES

VARLIS
In William Shakespeare's
"The Merchant of Venice"

LAST TWO WEEKS

Martin Beck Theatre 49th St.
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SHANNONS
OF BROADWAY

A New Comedy by JAMES O'NEAL

PLAYHOUSE 49th St., East of 5th Ave.
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Queen's Husband
with ROLAND YOUNG

"Immensely engaging play."—*Wall Street Journal*.

"MIRACULOUS COMEDY AT ITS BEST."—*World*.

Philip Goodman's Musical Selection!

MARY EATON in **5 O'CLOCK**

OSCAR SHAW in **5 O'CLOCK**

Port Edition, Lewis John Bayle, Shaw & Co.
4th St. THEA. Pop. Mat. WED. 8:30

THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY

'Good News'

"Good news" action youth. A
musical comedy. P. L. A. The
Christian Science Monitor.

ELINGER'S W. 44th St. Box 5120
The Great American Song and Dance Show

The MERRY

MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN
and the SINGING AND
DANCING COMEDIANS

endowment of old professorships,
and \$100,000 for 20 first-year student
scholarships.

The law library, which will be
expanded under the project, is already
the most complete law school library
of the United States, and exceeds the
law library of Congress and the best
bar association libraries. It contains
225,000 bound volumes and 45,000
pamphlets.

It is planned to reduce the size of
the classes by increasing the number
of professors.

A wing of the new buildings will
contain a "court room" seating 500.
A new reading room will accommo-
date 1000 students.

WILSON AWARD FOR LINDBERGH

Medal and \$25,000 Given
for Service in Further-
ing Good Will

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW ORK—The Woodrow Wilson
award for distinguished service in
furthering good will between na-
tions has just been conferred upon
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh by unani-
mous vote of the trustees of the
Woodrow Wilson Foundation, ac-
cording to announcement just made
here. The award will consist of the
Woodrow Wilson Medal and \$25,000.

The date and occasion of its pre-
sentation will be announced later.

Citing Colonel Lindbergh's qualifi-
cations for the award, the trustees'
announcement said that "by his
courageous flight across the Atlantic
to France and his more recent flights
to Mexico, Central America, Colum-
bia, Venezuela, Porto Rico, and
Cuba," he has "contributed to the
cause of international friendship and
has brought a new and better spirit
into the relations of the United
States with the Latin-American
neighbors."

The award to Colonel Lindbergh
is the third made by the Woodrow
Wilson Foundation. The first was
made to Viscount Cecil in 1924, and
the second to Mihai Radoi in 1926.
No award was made in 1927. It has
been the Foundation's custom to
make its award on Dec. 28 at the
annual celebration of Woodrow Wil-
son's birthday. In the present in-
stance, however, the trustees de-
cided to make an exception.

SERVICE CHARGE RIGHT REFUSED GAS COMPANY

The Massachusetts Department of
Public Utilities has refused to ap-
prove a change of rates by the
Boston Consolidated Gas Company
from a flat rate to one including a
\$1 service charge.

The commission recognized some
merit in the contention that a flat
rate makes large consumers pay part
of the company's cost of standing
ready to serve small consumers. It
held, however, that the cost of serv-
ing a customer who uses little or no
gas is not more than 10 cents a
month. The company preferred the
present rate to a service charge of
less than 75 cents.

ARMY ESTIMATES SHOW REDUCTIONS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British Army estimates
for the coming year, just published,
show reductions of 15,000 men in
strength and £400,000 in expendi-
ture, compared with 1927.

Supplementary estimates are to
be presented, as in the past, for
excess costs.

TELEPHONE ALLOYS 92,867,549

At its regular monthly appropri-
ation meeting the executive committee
of the New England Telephone &
Telegraph Company authorized the
expenditure of \$2,867,549 for new
construction and improvements in
plant, necessary to meet the demand
for service. Including this authori-
zation the total commitment of the
company for plant expenditures this
year is \$10,957,461.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK PASADENA

To Tourists and Friends—
This bank offers you a complete,
efficient and understanding bank-
ing service.

COLORADO AT MARENGO

AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

WINGS
A Paramount Picture

The mighty drama of the
war in the air, made by men
who were war-fliers, and a thrilling
love-story that might have hap-
pened in your own neighborhood!

29th Week
CRITERION Theatre, New York

15th Week
ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia

10th Week
TREMONT Theatre, Boston

Hinkler in Flight to Australia Finds Britain Links 'Ends of Earth'

Airman Sees British Flag Strongly Represented at
Every Stopping Place—Route Is Dotted
With Discarded Clothing

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Bundy's bonny boy,"
as Bundeberg has nicknamed Bert
Hinkler, now resting at home in
Queensland, says little of himself
about his epoch-making flight from
London to Australia.

"What can you say," says he,
"when the engine ran so perfectly
throughout that its extreme regu-
larity and reliability became monotonous. The only ticklish incidents
were first when, owing to the sudden
start of Singapore landing ground,
it was doubtful if the machine would
reach flying speed when taking off,
and, second, the bad visibility owing
to the thick haze in flying from Port
Darwin. This part of the flight was
hottest of all, but having left Eng-
land in midwinter my route was
dotted with discarded clothing."

Radioed a message throughout
Australia, Hinkler said: "I am very
happy to be back in Bundeberg. The
welcome received here has tired me
even more than the sight of land at
Darwin, after crossing the Timor
Sea. It has all been too wonderful
and overwhelming for words. It is
the proudest moment of my life to
have successfully reached Bundeberg
and home. As an Australian I am
proud my flight has brought England
nearer Australia than ever before.
As a Briton I am particularly proud
that only British workmanship and
British enterprise were used the
whole way."

British Genius on Top

"Though almost every night I came
down in a different country I was
astonished to find the British flag so
strongly represented at every stop-
ping place. It made me realize that
British genius and enterprise were
still on top. There is no other nation
that could so completely link the
ends of the earth. I shall certainly
continue my flight to Canberra and
Melbourne."

Hinkler is very satisfied with the
Avrocanian under carriage, which
is his own invention. This provides
an extra wide wheel track, giving
great stability on the ground against
strong winds. Also when the wings
are folded the wheels are drawn back,
thus avoiding extra weight thrown
on the tail and, being without axle,
avoids catching long grass or bushes
when landing or taking off, which is
important in a country like Queens-
land.

Hinkler says that this flight shows
a more powerful engine is required,
giving a reserve of power against
storms and headwinds which would
be a cruising speed of 100 miles an
hour. He calculates that the fuel cost
about \$55, as allowing an average
price of 2s. a gallon he used 450 gal-
lons and about £10 worth of oil. That
in a standard machine costing
£750—the price of a good motorcar
—Hinkler has shortened the journey
to Australia by between 12 and 15
days, made the longest solo flight
in history, the longest flight against
the wind, the first nonstop flight from
London to Rome, and all places be-
yond India have been reached in the
shortest time on record.

Engine in Use Since 1926

The total flying time was 184
hours, or 8 days 14 hours, if a con-
tinuous flight. The engine has been
in use since 1926 when it was

THE ALBANIAN RED CROSS

Exhibition and Sale of Al-
banian Handicraft and Rare
Antiques for the benefit of the
Albanian Red Cross. 9 a. m.
to 8 p. m. daily except Sundays
until March 20.

275 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Glass and China
decorated in cheerful designs with
sterling silver designs. Ask
to see it.

Motorists welcome to
our small retail depart-
ment for discontinued
pieces.

**THE ROCKWELL
SILVER CO.**
Meriden, Conn. Trade Mark

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RED CROSS**

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pieces.

**THE ROCKWELL
SILVER CO.**
Meriden, Conn. Trade Mark

**THE ALBANIAN
RED CROSS**

to be awarded in September to 15
girls from various parts of the United
States, chosen for outstanding intel-
lectual capacity and character.

The college will provide tuition
scholarships of \$500 each for the
freshman year, expecting that
students in the student's district will
add \$200 each year. A scholar will
be chosen from each of 15 districts
which comprise the entire United
States, excepting Massachusetts.

OLD "PROPRIETEE" TITLES RULED VOID

Precedent Set in Decision in
Massachusetts

Claims by descendants of ancient
colonial proprietors against titles to
lands in a number of Massachusetts
towns have apparently been swept
away by a decision by Justice Wil-
liam C. Wait of the State Supreme
Court. Justice Wait held the "pro-
prietor" of Yarmouth on Cape Cod
ceased to exist before 1799 and could
not be revived.

This is believed to be a precedent
for other cases arising out of claims
based on the old proprietorships, no-
tably in Sudbury, Mass., where the
Wayide Inn, owned by Henry Ford,
is located. The decision was given on
an action by Raymond M. Adams of
Brookline to compel Samuel D. Han-
nah and others to show what claim
they had to lands in Dennis, Mass.,
bought by Mr. Adams. Mr. Hannah
claimed to have acquired titles by
purchase of rights from descendants of
original proprietors.

Justice Wait recounted how the
proprietorships had been established
under a provincial act of 1692 as cor-
porations to provide clear titles to
lands which had been used in com-
mon. He found the Yarmouth pro-
prietors made what was supposed to
be a final division of lands in 1740.
When Mr. Hannah and a few associ-
ates called a meeting of "proprietors"
in Sudbury recently, the meeting was
taken out of their hands by some 40
other descendants of proprietors who
wished the corporation to remain ex-
tinct.

DARTMOUTH BANS SUMMER SCHOOL CREDIT

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A ruling
prohibiting students from attending
summer school for the purpose of
gaining extra credit was announced
by the Dartmouth faculty tonight.
The order is to become effective dur-
ing the academic year of 1929-30.
Only in certain special cases,
through permission of the committee
on administration, will students be
permitted to attend summer classes
and receive credit. The faculty de-
clared that when the new ruling be-
comes effective students will lose
only point credit for over cutting
classes instead of losing hours and
points under the policy that now ob-
tains. The students, under the rul-
ing, may take greater liberties in cut-
ting classes, but will be required to
increase their grade, thus emphasiz-
ing the quality rather than the
quantity of their work.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

**New Spring
Knox Hats**
and
Our Own Brand
at \$3.85 and \$5.00
New Spring Neckwear
and Shirts

Roosevelt Men's Shop
Jackson Theatre Bldg. 25th St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Henry Mann, Jr.
Upholsterer and Draper

FINE CABINET WORK
AND POLISHING

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Tel. 4971 Buckminster

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**The Pickwick
Cafeteria**

11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. and
5 to 7:30 P. M.

Excellent Prepared Food

44 Court Street
Basement of Temple Bar Building

Closed Sundays and
Saturday Evenings

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Quaker Inn

1001 Bergen Street
LUNCHES—\$1.00 to \$1.50
DINING—\$1.00 to \$1.50
Lodging—\$1.00 to \$1.50
Afternoon Tea in the
cabin (unique room
just off the ship), from
\$1 to \$1.50.

THE CABIN MAY BE RENTED
FOR "TRIP" MANOUVRES OR
PARTIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Your Hair
Should Be
a Delight
to Your
Friends**

PERMANENT
MARCEL AND
FINGER WAVES

Carlson & Carlson
"THE RIBBON SHOP"

284 Livingston St., near Bond St.
Triangle 3708

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Henry C. MEYER
Furniture Studio

119 E. 34th Street, New York City

Finished
and Unfinished Furniture

It is our desire to aid our customers
through our Special Shopping Service.
Call on us when in New York and allow
us the pleasure of explaining details to
you. We have gained many friends
through our "three years" advertising in
The Christian Science Monitor.

You're welcome.

NEW YORK CITY

Always
BRIGHT
and
FRESH

Our Dry Cleaning is positive in good
results. When done by us, no clothes
and satisfy you because, with our ability
equipment, we give you a service
that saves.

Goods called for and delivered.

LOUIS HART
1192 St. Nicholas Ave., at 160th Street
Established 1910

NEW YORK CITY

**SPRING
STYLES**
A New and Authentic
Collection Awaits You

Visit Our
Economy
\$5 Hat
Department

Knickbocker Hats
1400 Broadway, at 42nd St.
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

WOMAN'S WORK
341 Madison Ave. (34th St.)

SPORT DEPARTMENT
Sport Suits—Dresses and Sweaters—
Afternoon and Evening
Gowns—Hats—Negligees—
Lingerie—Slippers.

NEW YORK CITY

**Period or Colonial
FURNITURE**
Finished or unfinished to suit
the customer.

Craftsmen Furniture Co.
152 E. 28th St. Madison Ave. 9159

NEW YORK CITY

ARE YOU buying a car, clothing, or planning a trip?
ARE YOU going to the theatre or movies tonight?
ARE YOU dining out today?
ARE YOU sending your boy or girl to school?
ARE YOU in need of office or domestic help?

Then Phone Caledonia 2706
AND ASK FOR
Advertising Records

where a complete list of local and national advertisers is kept. These
advertisers are indexed by name and by the type of goods which they
sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by refer-
ring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are traveling, or planning a trip, a
complete set of folders covering a wide range of
territory is available, with information as to schedules,
fares and routes.

"Plan Your Trip With Monitor Advertisers"

The Christian Science Monitor
370 MADISON AVENUE

Linking of Education's Steps Is Sought in Teachers' Project</

Vocational Guidance Proving Its Worth in High School, College, and Industry

APPEAL VOICED FOR LEADERSHIP IN RURAL AREAS

Educator Says Solution of Farm Problem Depends on United Effort

"Our great agricultural problem in America will never be solved," declared Harold W. Foght, president of the Municipal University of Wichita, Kan., in an address before the department of rural education, "before the American people in city and country alike join hands to provide, through correct education, the inspired and intelligent leadership now so largely wanting in our rural sections."

"That federal legislation might furnish a helpful, although temporary stimulus to agriculture, I do not doubt," he continued, "but in the end we must depend on education for well-trained, practical farmers who will both know their job and be able to run the affairs of agriculture in public and private to the end that this greatest of American callings shall again become respected as the primary and most vital of all our occupations."

Press Must Help Out

"To attain this end the general press must help out; for this calls for a nation-wide educational propaganda. The general public must be educated to our needs, and Congress and state legislatures in this way stirred to action."

While worthwhile beginnings have been made in some sections of our country in practical consolidated farm life schools, we still have largely the tragedy with us of attempting to educate rural people in schools that have changed little in purpose since they were originated by our forefathers in the hinterland just beyond Boston."

Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of the Colorado Agricultural College, summed up the results of the consolidation of schools and what this has done for the rural children of Colorado as follows: "Consolidation has brought modern elementary school and high school facilities to 35,000 of our rural children. It has stimulated a greater interest in rural education in all parts of the state, which have carried over into other community enterprises."

Better Community Attitude

"It had brought a broader culture and better community attitude, organized play, recreation and the advantages of a social center, and education as rich in content, as carefully adapted, as ably taught and supervised as is found in our strongest urban systems. It carries a chal-

lenge to the young people in its communities and offers real opportunities for leadership in rural education and rural living; it has made possible effective development of vocational education under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Act.

"It has multiplied the effectiveness of the agricultural college, and opened up new avenues for community service to this institution. It has influenced the location, construction and maintenance of public highways, and it has stimulated community pride and community enterprise and co-operation."

POST IN CABINET FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

sessions when William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools of Pittsburgh, and chairman of the legislative commission of the National Education Association, made a speech, in which he said: "Millions of dollars a year could be saved by taxpayers of local school districts by the creation of a United States Department of Education, to act as a clearing house of educational research and information, under a secretary in the President's Cabinet."

"More than \$1,500,000,000," said Mr. Davidson, "is spent annually by local boards of education. Much of the money spent for buildings and school equipment could be saved if school boards had the advantage of a central organization which could provide expert information on costs of such equipment."

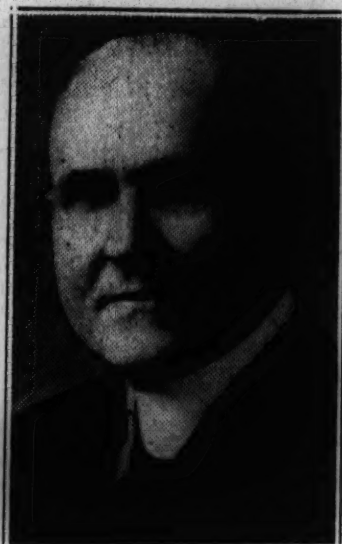
"We are not asking for federal control or direction of education. The Constitution guarantees that the states shall control their own schools. But school directors, administrators and teachers, and the people generally, who pay the bills, look to the Federal Government to do things that the states cannot do for themselves. One of these is to coordinate federal educational activities now scattered; another is to set up a clearing-house of information; another is to recognize the dignity of education by a place in the cabinet."

"A new feature of the bill as it is being introduced in the Seventieth Congress is the provision for a national council on education, composed of the chief school officers of the various states who will meet annually at the call of the secretary of education in Washington to discuss common educational and administrative problems. In this annual conference state school superintendents will present their needs and will request the department of education to make studies in order that ade-

Among Convention Attendants



MISS CHARL O. WILLIAMS
Field Secretary of the National Education Association.



WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON
Superintendent of Public Schools at Pittsburgh, Pa., an Advocate of Federal Department of Education.

quate solutions may be found for the ultimate benefit of the 25,000,000 pupils in the American schools."

College Policies Defended

Stating that college or university education is open at little or no cost to anyone of moderate capacity and still more moderate powers of application with "little or no sense of obligation," Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, opened a discussion on the relation of higher education to public education.

Merely to multiply the number of college-trained youth when they have "no vivid feeling of duty to capitalize their training for the benefit of the Commonwealth is quite as likely to prove a curse as a blessing for the state," said Dr. Angell.

He called attention to the fact that 65 per cent of the students in the higher institutions are attending endowed schools, with only 35 per cent in publicly supported institutions, whereas in the high schools 93 per cent of the students are in public institutions and only 7 per cent in private ones.

Cost alone would require the endowed institutions to limit their enrollment, he pointed out, and he urged the co-operation of schools with colleges to discourage college attendance on the part of students who have no serious purpose in going, even though reasonably well prepared, but who go because it is "the thing to do," or the

means by which to obtain social or athletic prestige.

Interference Criticized

Interference with state universities and their availability for free and equal educational opportunities for all will not be tolerated, according to Dr. Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota.

"The people will not permit their children to be deprived of their inherent privilege to attend college," he said, "if they are barred from existing institutions, they will create new ones."

Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of Los Angeles schools, said: "The privilege of going to college should be made exclusive not in terms of birth, social privilege, athletic prowess, intelligence quotients, metriculous entrance requirements, or any single qualification, but in any combination whatever that will insure to the world a college graduate who has mastered, at least in a small way, the art of discovering and assembling knowledge, of discriminating between the essential and non-essential in a given situation, or holding judgment in poise until the evidence is all in."

Reorganization of the English school system in accordance with the Hadow report was approved by Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, chairman of the International Council of New Education, who has recently arrived from London to inspect United States schools. Mrs. Ensor particularly recommended the Hadow report for its recommendation of a new type of grammar school to provide vocational

and industrial training for children between 11 and 15 years who do not appear to readily fit into the program of the ordinary secondary school.

"New England's Debt"

Speaking on New England's debt to the West and South, A. E. Winslow of Boston said: "The tragedy of Boston is its conceit that everybody is indebted to Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is on record that when it was voted to build a road to Newton Lower Falls that was as far west as a highway would ever be needed."

"Boston's prominence in the financial world is due to the fact that the banking business of the building of the Michigan Central Railroad, the Burlington Railroad, the Atchafalaya, Topeka, and Santa Fe, and the Mexican Central Railroad was done in Boston. We talk about how we built up the West but they paid us vast sums for doing it."

"One Commissioner of Education of New England today came from Nebraska, and another recent commissioner came from California. Ten recent New England university presidents have come from the West, two college deans and many city superintendents of schools."

Frank D. Boynton of Ithaca has been elected to head the department for the next year. Joseph M. Gwinn of San Francisco, retiring president, becomes first vice-president, Frank G. Pickell of Montclair, N. J., has been chosen second vice-president, and Paul C. Statton of Dayton, O., has been elected to the executive committee.

COLLEGE SORORITIES CONDEMN SMOKING

College sororities were placed on record as condemning the practice of smoking by girls either in sorority houses or on college campuses in a resolution adopted by the National Panhellenic Congress meeting in Boston. Discussion of the resolution before the vote disclosed that a number of sororities have strict rules against smoking in the chapter houses and in some cases provide expulsion as a penalty. The resolution adopted will apply to alumnae as well as undergraduate members of the orders.

The congress elected Miss Irma Tapp of Kingston, N. C., representative of Alpha Delta Pi sorority, as president, and Miss Rene S. Smith, Delta Zeta of Long Beach, Calif., as secretary.

MAINE CO-OPERATIVE LOSER

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—The Maine Poultry Producers' Association, formed three years ago for the co-operative marketing of eggs, has voted to dissolve. Allegations of inefficient management and lack of capital are given as the principal reasons.

N. E. A. HEAD SAYS EDUCATION IS WORTH ITS COST

Miss Adair Urges Equal Pay for Men and Women Teachers

"Education may cost the taxpayer more—what doesn't?—but with the rising cost has come a type of school graduate far better equipped for life than formerly, and this is the test."

Thus Miss Cornelia S. Adair, president of the National Education Association, which is closing its convention in Boston, summed up the much-discussed situation in perhaps the first newspaper interview she has granted since coming to Boston.

Miss Adair, who still teaches in an elementary school in Richmond, is the first classroom teacher ever to be elected to the presidency of the 180,000 members of the N. E. A. She has constantly refused to accept a position as a principal, preferring to remain a teacher.

Definite Opinion

Miss Adair's opinion upon this point in the educational system was most definite. She stands strongly against the process of "stepping up" people from one school level to another merely because they are successful upon their present level.

"Why should a man or woman be shoved suddenly into a high school principalship, simply because he or she is successful as an elementary school principal or teacher?" she said. "Often a different type is needed. Often it comes right to a question of offering a better salary to get the proper person."

"I should like to suggest a question myself," said Miss Adair to her interviewers. "It is, 'Do I believe in equal pay for men and women?'"

"I certainly do," she answered herself immediately. "I firmly believe in equal pay for equal work. There are a lot of arguments against it, however. It is said that men have families to support and need more money. But I have never seen a woman teacher who has been teaching for 10 years that didn't have some one she was supporting or at least helping, some one less fortunate than herself."

Urges Equal Pay

"It is said that if equal salaries are paid that men will be driven out of the teaching profession. I do not believe it. And I am a firm believer in having men teachers as well as women. But here again the question comes down to an amount of money. If we are going to attract

more men into the profession we are going to have to make the job more attractive."

Turning to another subject, Miss Adair said she was behind any movement to gain greater publicity for the schools. There exists a desire on the part of parents as never before to know about the schools, she said, and the press is the best medium for informing them if it is not possible for parents to come to the schools themselves.

"Do you want newspaper men to come into the classrooms?" someone asked.

"Well, I reckon I wouldn't like to have them strung around the classroom all day long, if they didn't have something definite they wanted to get," she said, "but nevertheless they should come and see the schools themselves."

MORE ARTISTRY IN SCHOOL WORK

Head of Junior Red Cross Defines Fire Arms for Educational Program

"We want more of the artists and less of the artisans in the teaching profession, as well as in other walks of life," said Dr. H. B. Wilson, recently appointed national head of the Junior Red Cross, speaking at the last of the series of special assemblies held by Boston University's school of education in connection with the N. E. A. convention.

"The artists among teachers are those who know the aim of education, the goal toward which they strive, and the standard they achieve from day to day," said Dr. Wilson.

"The conceptions of the people concerning the ultimate aims of education seem to be varied," he continued. "Some think that an education should fit the pupil to earn his bread and butter. Others believe it to be the acquiring of knowledge, or the establishing of culture."

"We are aiming today to train into the student the general ability to do whatever he needs to do when he takes his place in the world. He will be able to do this through the background of power which has been built up in him by the school."

"Briefly, we divide this into five distinct aims, which the public school is trying to achieve," concluded Dr. Wilson. "Training for health; for vocation; for citizenship; for use of leisure time of which we have more and more these days, and, above all, training for good character."

RAPID ADVANCE MADE IN STUDY OF OCCUPATIONS

History Begins in Boston 20 Years Ago in Work of Frederick J. Allen

"In matters vocational we always come back to Boston for beginners," said Miss Emily G. Palmer of the Research and Service Center of the University of California. "Whether we are speaking chronologically or alphabetically we begin the story of occupational studies for vocational guidance with Frederick J. Allen of Harvard University," Miss Palmer said in paying tribute to a pioneer in the Boston Vocation Bureau. "It is not quite 20 years since Mr. Allen published his first series of occupational studies."

"Trends in occupational studies are hard to distinguish in such a brief period but it appears that they follow at least three different directions, content, purpose and range. Early studies of occupations gave children information about the products of industry, the trend is now toward humanizing the occupations. We now tell children about the workers and their specific work. The information is such as can be told in accurate figures as to how long and how much; in other words the occupational analysis is being quantified."

"Of published studies of occupations the greater number are, no doubt, general information for the guidance of young people, and we need many more of them; but studies which seldom reach the printer are also being made in trade schools and in industry. The information and skills which must be taught the apprentice come from the study of the occupation. Information for the selection, promotion, or compensation of workers in business or industry comes from a study of the job. Variety of purpose marks the second trend of occupational studies."

"Guidance has been found necessary not only for the boy and girl in junior high school, but also for the young man and woman in college; not only for the youth without an occupation, but also for the man on the outside looking in, but also for the man on the inside looking up. Job analysis is essential for the self-guidance of every worker from the college president or plant superintendent down. Every worker who would face his work honestly and know whether he is doing the thing he thinks he is doing must frequently make his own occupational study."

Ordinary safe (at right) in Fall River bank after recent fire. Entire contents ruined.

Great vaults in Fall River bank immediately after fire.

Same vaults after they were opened. Contents absolutely unharmed.

What Happened in Fall River

THESE pictures tell their own story—of absolute safety in a bank's great vaults—of complete destruction in an ordinary safe.

Where are your vital papers, keepsakes and jewelry? An ordinary safe may not protect them. And certainly not a flimsy drawer or "hiding place."

While you still have your valuables, why not place them in one of the four massive vaults of the Shawmut—at the Main Office, Arlington Street Office, Citizens-State Street Office, or Citizens-South Station Office?

The cost of a Shawmut Safe Deposit Box is as low as \$10 a year. It will be a pleasure for us to give you this impregnable protection.

THE NATIONAL Shawmut Bank

Main Office: 40 Water Street, Boston

Beacon-Charles Office:
60 Beacon Street

Bowdoin Square Office:
84 Cambridge Street

Citizens-South Station Office:
179 Summer Street

Citizens-State Street Office:
148 State Street

Harrison-Exeter Office:
28 Harrison Ave.

Harvard-Commonwealth Office:
171 Harvard Ave.

Haymarket Square Office:
28 Haymarket Square

Huntington Avenue Office:
248 Huntington Ave.

Kenmore-Governor Square Office:
342 Commonwealth Ave.

South-Tremont Office:
239 Tremont Street

"TAY PAY" FINDS EUROPE URGENT TO ESCAPE WAR

Wants Peace, Says Veteran Member of Parliament on New York Arrival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Thomas Power O'Connor, familiarly known as "Tay Pay," member of the British Parliament since 1885, journalist and author since 1887 and "father of the House of Commons," arrived on board the steamship Berengaria of the Cunard Line for a three-weeks' visit in the United States. This is his first visit since 1915.

Always "a propagandist for peace," he said, his present visit is purely a vacation, "to get the fresh air of the sea and a change of scenes." So far he has succeeded wonderfully, he declared.

His last official act before sailing, as president of the motion picture board of censors of England, Scotland and Wales, was to stop the showing of the war film "The Battle of Britain," he said, that the producers of this picture spent \$175,000 in making the film, and he offered as a suggestion to prevent such losses in the future that producers confer with authorities before spending large sums on questionable ideas.

"The people who try to keep up an animosity between nations, fostering it with such so-called 'patriotic' propaganda as this picture," he said, "are the ones who believe there will be another war. Such 'patriotism' is pure mischievousness and is one of the causes leading to war."

"Europe," he said, "is sick of war. England didn't want to get into the war in the first place, and of all the countries France most wanted to avoid war. Now, after having had the experience and time later to think it over, all Europe is opposed to war."

Mr. O'Connor attributed his success in being continuously re-elected to Parliament to "the loyalty and the sense of duty of Great Britain." Even after his long service, he declared, he has no thought of resigning from Parliament, and still less thought of stopping his work of writing.

Mr. O'Connor was accompanied by William Harrison, head of several English papers, including Sketch, Tatler, Sphere and Illustrated London News. His visit is a business trip, he said.

Commenting on the influence which motion pictures have in crystallizing public sentiment he said there is strict censorship of scenarios in England.

"The motion picture board of censors, of which I am president, will not permit exhibitions of films in which crime is the main factor, nor will it permit the exhibition of any criminal act or methods," he declared. "Any picture which treats crime in a comic vein is banned."

Expressing his views on extension of the suffrage, Mr. O'Connor said: "You must remember that I have been watching the struggle for the suffrage since the time when working people were denied the vote. My observation has been that the economic conditions of working people have been considerably improved through the political power the vote has given them. I believe that the condition of women will be improved in the same way by the power the vote places in their hands, and I hope also that the cause of peace will be furthered considerably by the women's vote."

MEXICO REPORTS ANOTHER BISHOP

Government Charges Priests With Seditious Activities

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Bishop Serafin Armora of Tamaulipas has been reported to the United States in the Government's continued roundup of persons implicated in the so-called Roman Catholic revolution.

Four members of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty are to be deported to the islands of Las Tres Marias, penal settlement off the west coast of Mexico, under charges of distributing seditious propaganda.

Four priests captured by military authorities in Jalisco have been brought to Mexico City for investigation.

Bishop Armora was arrested in the home of a friend, where he was hiding under an assumed name. He had called to register, as required, with the Department of the Interior and had become suspected of anti-Government propaganda. Two agents of the Department of the Interior accompanied him toward the Texas border at Laredo.

The Rev. Manuel Campa, who has been in charge of Roman Catholic Church affairs at San Luis Potosi, is charged with seditious activities under the existing religious laws and has also been ordered deported.

Secret police claimed to have found another headquarters for the preparation and dissemination of anti-Government propaganda when they arrested a priest named Jose Vivas Suarez and five other men in a suburb here.

March on to the March Values at Rothschild Bros.

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NEW POLICY ON SLAVERY SEEN IN ABYSSINIA

Lists of Many Freed Slaves
Sent by Government to
League of Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—At least 175 slaves have escaped from Abyssinia and found sanctuary in Gedaref, Sudan, during the past 10 years, according to a letter from the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, to the Anti-Slavery Society which is published here.

"Escaped slaves who are registered at Gedaref are sent to join an Abyssinian ex-slave community which has been formed at Ghari el Ghazir near Kassala," it is stated. "Work is there found without difficulty for the men. The community is reported to be flourishing. In no case has any escaped slave been sent back to Abyssinia."

In addition to these returned slaves, "refugees from Abyssinia sometimes appear in the Rosetta and Kurnuk districts of the Fung Province," the letter declares. As a rule such refugees come in parties of two or three or singly, but there have been cases recently when larger groups, numbering 100 or 150, crossed into this Province from Abyssinia. These people are given the chance either of settling in various selected localities in the Rosetta district, at least 60 miles from the frontier, where "refugee colonies" have been formed or of moving to the north of the Fung Province at a still greater distance from the frontier.

Loans to Escaped Slaves

In certain cases where large parties have entered the Sudan in a state of destitution, loans have been issued, payable after the first year's harvest, and the past year's taxes remitted. These former slaves are free to return to Abyssinia if they wish to do so, provided any taxes they may have incurred are not in arrears. Claims are frequently received from former owners for their return as slaves, and these claims are usually accompanied by charges of some kind of crime. The refugees are, however, never compelled to return unless a criminal offense has been fully proved against them.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain adds to these particulars of a recent case which tends to show that the Abyssinian authorities are beginning to adopt a different attitude toward slavery. On this occasion, they "cooperated in returning to the Sudan an Anuk who had been abducted into Abyssinia." When complaint of the abduction was lodged with the local Abyssinian official, the latter thanked the British authorities and observed that "as the offense of slave dealing was regarded very seriously by his Government, the accused, if returned to Abyssinia and found guilty, would doubtless be severely dealt with."

The assistant district commissioner accordingly handed over the prisoner and witnesses for trial at Bayo (in Abyssinia) by Pitauri Panta, the local Abyssinian official. The abducted Anuk was released, and as proof of the action taken by the Abyssinian authorities, was sent by Pitauri Panta to report in person to the assistant district commissioner.

Hundreds Freed
In further proof of the good intentions now animating the Abyssinian Government with regard to slavery, it may be stated that the latest number of the Official Journal of the League of Nations contains lists of several hundreds of slaves set free in that country during the last few years. In addition, the names of about 150 "delinquents sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for breaches of the (slavery) regulations" are given.

BRITISH INSURANCE GROWS IN PORTUGAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The Monitor, in an article on present Anglo-Portuguese relations, says British subjects in Portugal co-operate largely in the financial and economic life of this country. Official figures register the existence of only 3500 British people in Portugal, but most of these are important factors from a commercial and mercantile point of view. According to figures given, Portugal imports from Great Britain 38 per cent and exports 32 per cent. The next country on the list is North America, from which Portugal imports 17 per cent and exports 14 per cent.

Another factor that influences the national debt and credit in the means of transportation. As Portugal has but a small merchant service, its merchandise has to be transported under flag of other nationalities, and British stands first in this respect. The English residing in Portugal also hold a very considerable share in the Portuguese banking world and in later years the British insurance industry has developed here greatly.

BULGARIAN POLITICAL HEADS MEET IN SOFIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—The Supreme Council of the Democratic Alliance, the political party in control of the Bulgarian Government since 1918, has just held a meeting at Sofia which was attended by delegates from all parts of Bulgaria. Since the party is of

comparatively new formation, composed of three rival and formerly antagonistic groups led respectively by the Premier, Andrei Laptcheff, the president of the National Assembly, A. Zankoff, and the Foreign Minister, Athanasios Bouras, many persons anticipated a stormy meeting marked by violent factional conflicts. However, after ardent conciliatory speeches by all three leaders perfect accord was attained.

BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS TOUR SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPE TOWN—Forty-three English public schoolboys have arrived in South Africa for a complete tour of the country, with four officers in charge. The itinerary includes: Oudshoorn, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Bloemfontein, Natal, the Transvaal, Bulawayo, Victoria Falls, and Salisbury.

Nearly all the boys have left school. The South African tour comes between their school and university careers, and may possibly result in some of them settling in South Africa. The idea behind the scheme, however, is that English public schoolboys should know the British Empire and spread the knowledge they have gained when they return to England.

French Revivify Ancient Moroccan Industry



MOROCCAN FAIENCE
Pottery With Brown Designs From Native Workshops in Marrakech, Morocco, Shown at an Exhibition at the Museum of the Sevrès China Factory.

Exhibition of Moroccan Pottery on View at Museum of Sevrès

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The first exhibition of Moroccan ceramics, now being held in the Museum of Sevrès, draws attention to the highly successful efforts of the French Government since Morocco became a French Protectorate in 1912 to give this ancient industry of the country a fresh impetus.

The exhibition at Sevrès has been organized chiefly through the department created by the French Government in 1920, known as the Service des Arts Indigènes au Maroc. Its head, Prosper Ricard, has probably had most to do with the collecting and cataloging of the many beautiful pieces of pottery. Credit, however, is generally given to Marshal Lyautey for having, when Resident-General of Morocco, taken the decision that this native industry must not be allowed to drop away, but must be made to flourish.

Experts, like M. Ricard in the foreword to the exhibition catalogue, find a remarkable similarity between the patterns on the pre-Mycenaean pottery of Cyprus and those of the Moroccan hill villages.

The green tiles on the imperial roofs of Morocco, the polychrome tones from the minarets, offer outstanding examples to every wanderer in Morocco of the superb color which pottery work takes on under the skillful hands of the natives of the towns. Objects made for homes enable us, however, to make closer study of their art, and it is this

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HAVANA AWAITS CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

Meeting to Begin March 31
and Discuss the Subject
From Every Angle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—On March 31, a conference on immigration and immigration will open in Havana, Cuba. This conference, which is the sequel to the conference called by Italy in 1924, will meet at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

Louis Varley, head of the section dealing with these matters at the International Labor Office, Geneva, produced large quantities of statistics showing the movement to and from all the principal countries. The outstanding factor in the after-war situation was, of course, the introduction of the quota in the United States, which has greatly affected the countries of southern and eastern Europe.

While the immigration countries demand that immigrants shall be absorbed into the life of the country and consent to receive only the best elements, the emigration countries require that their nationals shall maintain the traditions of the mother country and become colonists on its behalf.

Italian emigration is now only one-half to one-third that of pre-war times. Since the war France has

taken a great many immigrants. For several years she absorbed a large number of Italian emigrants, but this reached a point at which the movement became dangerous and a crisis arose. The tide turned, and, mostly stabilization assisting, it has recently been the case that more Italians have left France than have entered it. More go now to Switzerland, Germany and Czechoslovakia or to South America, but the flow to South America is less than is generally supposed.

One fact may be noted, namely, that in Canada at the present time there are more foreigners entering than British, but in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, where there are immigration restrictions, British immigrants form the majority.

Among the groups of items on the agenda of the forthcoming Havana conference one is devoted to measures to be adopted for adapting immigration to the demand for labor in the centers of immigration and for co-operation between the emigration and immigration services of different countries. In this way something may be done to direct the flow of emigration, but circumstances are constantly changing and any conclusion from present tendencies would be liable to be falsified.

BENGAL SEEKS TO BAN OPIUM

Committee Pleads for Closing of Dens—Government Active Against Drug

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The Bengal Opium Committee which recently investigated the excessive consumption of the drug in Calcutta, in a report to the Government recommends that as soon as practicable all opium dens in Calcutta and the neighboring industrial areas should be legally suppressed and that opium smoking should be made illegal. The committee states that "improved facilities for medical assistance with better sanitation and a higher standard of education" have brought about a gradual diminution in the consumption of opium among the middle classes of the Bengal community. The figures put before the committee showed that in 15 years there had been a decrease in consumption in Calcutta from 40,408 pounds to 22,740 pounds.

The still excessive consumption in the city was due chiefly to the heavy doses taken by addicts. The opium smoking habit was general among Chinese males, but it had decreased owing to improved education and other corrective influences.

As the Government has already decided to take legal measures to check the practice still further, the committee refrain from making further observations on the subject. In conclusion the report states: "While we would unqualifiedly condemn any legalizing of the sale and manufacture of opium for smoking, we would not object, as a temporary measure, to specific steps being taken for the supply of such preparations as are necessary to meet the requirements of so-called permanent addicts among the Chinese population, under the adequate supervision of the Government."

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UNION IS FREE TO CHOOSE RULE, SAYS HERTZOG

South African Premier Affirms, However, That Republic Is Not Practicable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—Referring in a recent speech to the Republican movement, led by Mr. Pirow, General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, said it was no longer necessary for the South African people to fight for their freedom, as that freedom was fully acknowledged. He had heard talk of a republic. If the people of South Africa wanted a republic, the way was open for them to have one. He did not think, however, that many people would ask for a republic. If the whole people wanted a republic, English and Dutch-speaking, it would be a different matter. A republic today was not a matter of life and death. But it was entirely a matter for the people of the country to decide.

As regards internal and external affairs, the Union was as free as any other country in the world—as free as England itself.

Refutation of Flag Question

Referring with satisfaction to the solution of the flag question, General Hertzog said there had arisen the question whether the Union Jack should be entirely absent from the national flag. From a practical point of view he would have preferred orange, white and blue. But then it was represented that it was desirable that the history of the country should be shown on the flag. He was willing to accept the Union Jack as a part of their history. That would not represent the power and authority which the Union Jack represented. As did the Transvaal and Free State flags. That was a totally different idea from that embodied in the senate flag proposal. Had the senate proposal been accepted, the Union Jack would have had no national flag. While it was true that the English had not the right to force the Union Jack upon the flag, it was felt that it was right that the feelings of the English-speaking section should be respected.

Advice to Indians
Touching on the Indian question, the Prime Minister said that if the Indians concentrated more on following the ethical and moral standards of the Europeans in business and other matters, the relations between them and the Europeans would be greatly eased. The Indians represented a very high civilization and there was no reason why representatives of the race in this country

could not develop to the highest standard, both morally and ethically, of their millions of compatriots in India. The Government had undertaken to help those Indians who chose to remain in the country to attain not only the highest degree of European civilization, but also to develop, as far as possible, on their own lines. The Government would do what was right and fair, and the Indians were expected to do their share.

LAND TRANSPORT AIDS AIR FLEET
Twenty Types of Vehicles Listed in Airborne Equipment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—That a self-centered organization for maintaining an air fleet needs many more different types of ground vehicles than aircraft was clearly shown by Flight Lieut. R. K. H. Allen in a lecture before the members of the Royal Aeronautical Society. He listed no fewer than 20 vehicle types. Under the heading of "special technical vehicles" came ambulances; break-down outfits which might be of various magnitudes according to the job to be dealt with; engine starters—until such time as starters became a part of the engine, as in motorcars; fire-fighting vehicles; flood-light cars; photographic vehicles for mobile photography; aircraft carriers; and petrol tanks; hot water and oil tanks for filling radiators and oil tanks to enable quick get-away; watercarts and tank trailers for airbases in hot countries; tractors for moving large aircraft in and out of hangars; workshop vehicles.

To these may be added a mobile crane carrier, a portable winch; a motor roller for keeping the air-drome surface in good order; a caterpillar car for possible crossing country work. Altogether a formidable array of vehicles, but of which any one or more might be wanted at any moment.

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Lithuania Cultivates Growth of National Consciousness

Professor Birzyskas Says Separatist Movement Gets Stronger Daily—Schools Reject Both Russian and Polish

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—Professor Birzyskas of the Kovno University and a representative of the Lithuanian press is staying in Warsaw, his visit being in return for that of the Polish press representatives in Kovno. He has been received by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Kaloski, and was entertained by the Society for the Investigation of International Problems, where many Polish notabilities were present, including the rector of the Warsaw University, several professors and a number of leading politicians. Professor Birzyskas, regarding the proposed peace negotiations, confessed to complete ignorance as to the state of their actual progress, expressing, however, the belief that they would take place soon.

"The culture of Lithuania certainly had a Polish basis," said the professor. "We have been for many centuries under the influence of Poland, but now we are freeing ourselves from that influence. We have expelled the Russian language, which was formerly compulsory, from our schools, but we also reject Polish. We are determined now to be ourselves. It is true that we were closely linked with Poland in the past. My own grandfather took part in the Polish insurrection of 1863, and this is the case with many families of the Lithuanian people. But since then times have altered. The separatist movement is very strong and grows daily stronger. We intend to build up our own culture and our own language. Vilna is for us a sacred place. It is our Mecca."

On being reminded that Vilna was no less sacred for its memories to the Poles, and that the large majority of the Vilna inhabitants were strongly Polish in feeling, Professor Birzyskas replied that he was well aware of this fact, the more so that he had for many years inhabited Vilna until he was expelled. The growth of national consciousness among Lithuanian people has been wonderfully quick. The movement began at the end of the nineteenth century, but it is during the last seven or eight years that it has taken on such large dimensions. The young people now attending the schools and university have entirely broken with the traditions of the past, and as the professor said, while for the ancient Polish capital Cracow has still a sentimental attraction, to the rising generation it is as foreign a place as Rome or Paris.

FRANCE RATIFIES PACT TO AID SEAMEN
Fourteenth Country Subscribes to Geneva Agreement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The French Government has just formally notified the League of Nations at Geneva of its ratification of a convention, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva in 1926, according to official communication of the International Labor Office. By this convention each state agrees to organize and maintain an efficient and adequate system of public employment offices for seamen without charge.

It is also laid down that the business of finding employment for seamen is not to be carried on as a commercial enterprise for pecuniary gain, and no fees are to be charged, the law of the country having to provide punishment for any violation of this decision. Fee-charging agencies are allowed to continue temporarily under government supervision, but governments are to take all practicable measures for eliminating them as soon as possible.

This convention has already been ratified by 13 countries, including Germany, Australia, Italy and Japan.

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The Strangeness in a Winter Walk

ALL night long the stars that look down on London have been riding down the sky, and now, as I look out of my window in the early morning, I see all the eastern chimney-pots faintly flushed with gold. Clearly, this is to be one of those enchanted days that come to England even in January as an earnest of the spring that is not far behind. For half a minute I am in doubt what to do with such a day, whether to spend it in the country lanes or in the streets of the city, which will be taking on their violet and lilac hues of mystery as soon as the sun gets high. But I reflect that I have not seen the country for at least a month, and that I have long promised myself another walk in the Broxborne Woods. There comes a sudden vision of a certain beech tree, of a tiny vale, and another of a lane running down among the horsebarns. Very well, the thing is settled. It shall be a day in the country. And, as Robert Frost remarked when he went out to feed the calf, "you come too."

An hour or so on bus and train, and then the square tower of Broxborne Church rises before us, every stone and spire flint of it shining in the morning sun and reflected vividly in the ribboning canal below. How fresh and clear the air after our month in London! How deep the blue of the sky! How quiet the village street! We walk for a short distance straight away from the station, and then take a jog to the left and another to the right and you leave this to me, for I have been here before and know all the turnings here we are!

Where is here? But what a question! If you mean to ask where we are on the map, why then we are some twenty miles north of London. North away lies Amwell, which the eighteenth century poet John Scott came just short of making famous, and beyond that is Isack Walton's Ware, and farther still is Hertford, famous in her own right. Westward some eight miles is Hatfield House, where Elizabeth was told that she must come up to London and be made Queen of England, and as much farther in the same direction is Roman St. Albans. But surely the main thing is that this spot on which we stand is the English countryside, and that the holly trees are flashing in the sun, and that the robins are whistling from every bush. Therefore I repeat: here we are.

Do you see the tiny brick cottage across the field, settled snug and warm beneath its own particular oak? It was built, you observe, before men forgot that brick may be made beautiful, and it has had two centuries of weathering. Why is it, do you suppose, that I never see such a place without immediately wishing to go into it, in fancy I mean, and spending several years there? Already I have decided where I should have my writing desk—in that upper room, hardly more than a loft, I suppose, looking out into the oak branches. What a perfect place in which to write! But, as you say, there would be no room whatever for books, and a piano would fill the entire ground floor. Yes, there is that to be considered.

But here are the beeches, a good round hundred of them, stretching down to the brook. Shall we take the faint path that runs along the branches of the beeches? It is an old path, as I happen to know. Say ten thousand years old, and no one can contradict you. That seems a respectable age to us who have just come out from London, a city hardly older than the Romans, those upstarts of yesterday. Down this crooked path, worn deep by a hundred centuries, men and women and children walked before Jesus came from Troy. But that is little to us this January morning, with the odor of earth and of wet leaves filling the air, with this noble avenue of beeches before us, and with the chlorophyll painted so thick and green on every bole and bough. O this tranquility of the present hour! This oblivion of the past! Thousands of our kind have come and gone along this path, thousands whose very race and language we cannot name, but now it has fallen so alien and empty that we think only of the color on the beeches and of the hawk that is circling overhead. A strange thing is time. None stranger.

Down the hill we go, and over the brook on a single plank; then up the meadow on the other side. Two stumps, you see, by the upper gate. I told you that this walk was personally conducted. Let us sit here for a moment and enjoy the sunshine, tracing the line of the hills that tumble all about us, fold within fold. But look! On that nearest hill, running in open view, a fox! Did I say running? Rather, he is gamboling, with no more thought of duty or of sinful occupation than you and I have. The blue sky and the warm sun have drawn him forth, as they have us, and he is taking his pleasure in the morning air. Right along the face of the hill he goes, then down into the spinney where he is lost from sight for a moment, out into the clearing by the brook and up the farther hill. There he pauses for a moment, looks carefully all about him, and disappears. Let us mark the spot carefully with our eyes, and then see if we can find his earth. Ten feet to the right of that pollarded willow, it is.

Back down the meadow path we go and over the plank bridge, but when we come to the pollarded willow we find no fox's earth ten feet to the right of it, or anywhere about. Nothing but brown bracken and other wintry debris. For a full ten minutes we search for it, in vain; and then we go on our way. But just as we issue from the far end of the beech avenue, three shrill yelps are heard from the brookside. That is Reynard speaking, and his tone has the accent of derision.

And now a farmyard, with pigeons on the tiled roof that slopes to within six feet of the ground—pigeons snow-white in the vivid sun—and ducks, also white as snow, in the pond beside the barn. At the half-door of the paddock, a white horse looking out, and a dog by the back steps, barking. Why is it, do you suppose, that I never can pass such a farm as this, or indeed any tolerable farmhouse, without immediately moving in. I mean, of course, in imagination, and making back again to the city. But I have asked that kind of question before.

Just beyond the farmyard there opens a wide view of Broxborne Woods, stretching through Hoddeston and on to Amwell Common. Do you see how strongly etched those nearest oak branches are against the tangle of the trees behind them? Their strength and endurance, even at this distance, are obvious to the eye. And beyond them are two thousand acres of forest, rolling over the hills and thickening in the swales. Somehow they suggest America, although we know very well that our New England woods have no such faint foreshadowing of vernal hints as we see here. The forests of Connecticut are two feet deep, it may be, in snow at this moment; but here the first snowdrops are already blossoming among the bracken. A white daisy grows here and there among the trees too.

A few steps farther on we came to a flock of sheep in a tiny meadow. The breeze ripples the long winter fleece.

And next a little wood of horn-beams, the tree that always makes me think of William Morris and of his early prose romances. And they remind me also, a little, of Dante, for they seem to be carved out of iron. From somewhere among them comes the shrill "Eep, eep, eep" of the throstle, so like the spring call of the American robin. Ah, I had just as soon not be reminded. And I do not find an unalloyed pleasure even in the happy group of titmice frolicking among the branches. They are not chickadees, however much they may look and sound like them, and if one is to enjoy England to the full he must not allow his thoughts to run on things so far away.

But America has no such moss as this under the horsebarns—a moss of so deep a green that the eye makes voyages of discovery into it and never comes to the bottom. And yet at the end of the wood is the road the Romans made, quite forgotten and almost overgrown, but still striding down hill and up as straight as the flight of a bullet. Can you hear the steady tramp of their sandals, as the legion marches down the slope toward Eboracum? They were here so short a time ago, and this vast oak by the corner is the great-grandchild of an oak that saw them go by. Can you hear that at the end of the wood is the road the Romans made, or is it only the beating of a leaf against a twig? A very strange thing is time. None stranger.

In the violet haze of the April dusk
The street lies black and wet,
And a mirrored star in a pool of rain
Is an amethyst caught in jet.

Sudden the lamp man starts his rounds
And a topaz lantern gleams
Transforming the modern city street
Into a highway of dreams.

A periwigged soldier of the king,
In a coat of scarlet and gold,
Struts like a pigeon on a wall
On the flagstones worn and old.

And a linkboy stumps his carefree way,
Twirling his torch in flame,
Lighting the way for a sedan chair
In which rides a very grande dame.

Powdered and patched, and rucked and wigged,
With her lorgnette held at her eye,
Borne on the backs of the silk-clad blacks,
The lovely young dame goes by.

And the soldier sees and bows to the ground,
His hand on his ringing hilt,
As the carefree linkboy twirls his torch
And spatters the night with gilt.

CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON.



The Gypsies' Camp. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by A. Rigden Read.

A New Zealander Appraises England

Even from London it is astonishing how quickly you can reach meadows and woods. Many Londoners reach them regularly. One of the first places visited near London was Box Hill, in Surrey. It was a cold, showery day in spring, but the roads were thick with holiday-makers returning with bunches of bluebells picked in Surrey woods. That view from Box Hill was the second revelation. The first had been vouchsafed on the way from Southampton to London, but though that introduction to England had been exquisite, it had not included a new view. This Box Hill supplied. The very height of the hill was a surprise, and so indeed was the hill nature of the Surrey landscape. Though rain was beginning to fall, the view from the top looking down a slope steeper than I had expected to see, was breath-taking. Here was the authentic English landscape. The boldness of the scene was a surprise, but the predominant color, a soft blue, was what I had expected. Rain is your most skillful color maker, and perhaps I might have seen this view on half a dozen fine days and not been granted such a glory as on this unclouded spring afternoon. The deep valleys were draped in color. When I try to analyse it and say that the woods were blue and the fields green and the villages red, what a bald statement it is, yet the whole effect was overwhining. New Zealand is a land of blues and purples. Blue mountain chains are hung on the horizon like long banners, and the blue of the lake and sea challenges their splendid gesture. The blue of the blue of Surrey that afternoon struck home like a spear. It was not that it was more lovely, but that it was different. It had a quality of atmosphere that is often lacking in the clearer air of New Zealand. There is a warmer, more intimate tone. Here was revealed also part of the secret of the English landscape's charm, that its beauty is the joint product of Nature and man, and lies steeped in history. In New Zealand a country house rarely adds to the beauty of the landscape; generally it is a blot. That is the land of galvanised iron, which is probably the ugliest building material ever used. There is a certain beauty in the Englishman's can hardly conceive. It is all a new world, with something rich and strange round every corner. The great farmyard enclosures, the long barns, the castles, the farmhouses themselves, so large and solid and dignified to us accustomed to the rawness of wood and iron—at these the colonial gaze is wonder and perhaps in awe. . . . Whereas the New Zealand Englishman can hardly conceive these, with the centuries enfolding them like ivy, look like homes. ALAN MUIRHEAD, in "Home, A New Zealander's Adventure."

A charming subject, charmingly handled, a scene which Mr. Read and his fellow dwellers at ancient Winchester not infrequently may witness outside their old, crumbling gates. These roving people instinctively seem to choose picturesque spots for their halt by the way, a sheltered slope, a field behind a shady lane, themselves adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the place.

For the writer there is something irresistible about these nomads wherever met, and by whatever name they are called, whether the gypsy of England, the Zigeuner of Germany, the Bohemian of France or the Tatter-folk of Denmark, all more or less alike and able to understand each other's speech. Their love of gay colors, of gold and jewelry, a heritage from their Eastern forbears, still clings to them. Their white teeth and dark brilliant eyes, their lithe gait, all delight the artist. There is something exotic about them—as about their songs in which folk songs from many far-off lands seem to have blended. If the imitation is the sincerest flattery, no small measure of it has been bestowed upon them of late years, for the modern caravan and the mode of living it involves is neither more nor less than a transition into terms of civilized society of the gypsies' paraphernalia—lacking, however, most of its spontaneous picturesqueness.

Does not our illustration bear out this assertion? It is a faithful rendering of what the artist has beheld, with true artistic joy, and yet it might be taken for an artfully constructed scene. There is nothing wanting; there is the caravan which has evidently recently been touched up with some gay-colored facings, there is the tent, there is a camp fire, forming a natural center of the picture, around which are grouped some of the wandering folk, squatting on the bare ground, and accompanied by inevitable dogs.

This semi-nocturnal scene has furnished Mr. A. Rigden Read with the motif for a singularly beautiful print. It is conceived with sympathy and expressed with discretion. The color is subdued and enchanting, toned down to the evening hour. The very atmosphere of the scene has found its way onto the paper in all its quiet harmony and beauty. Congratulations to the artist!

Written on a Bridge

When soft September brings again
To yonder gorge its golden glow,
And snowdrops send its autumn rain
To bid thy current livelier flow;
Amid that ashen foliage light
When scarlet heads are glittering bright,
While alder boughs unchanged are
In sunny livid green;
When clouds before the cooler breeze
Are dying, white and large with these
Returning, so may I return,
And find these changeless, Pont-y-vern.

—ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH. Poema.

Sunset Comes to Broadway

Just now it begins as the hour of five draws near. A certain window in a seventh story across the street is the first to flash the signal. Ordinarily it is a dull enough window in a smoke-daubed building that once was a handsome shade of buff. But on these occasions the old building becomes suddenly transformed, as if it had been swathed in a mantle of rose-colored vapor. This week it happened to be the ninth window from the right. A few weeks ago it was the third, and so it will go on as the sun keeps up its gay deception of movement from day to day.

One window after another in this row has had its day of glory, losing at such times the ordinary look of a window and becoming a reflector of almost dazzling beauty. Somewhere, and one strongly suspects it is on the other side of the Hudson, the sun is setting. But how could one have guessed it, living in a snug little room on Broadway where the walls of surrounding buildings shut out all of the horizon and most of the sky?

But for the window across the street, the story might never have been told. One by one the other windows catch a little of the glow. Then all at once the dinky brick walls begin to gather it up until one forgets the drabness of years and the whole building has a moment of ecstasy.

A puff of white cloud sailing over the roof of the building has caught the anomaly of Broadway having a sunset. The lower half of the cloud rapidly darkens as the sturdy black fumes of smoke arise from a huge chimney. But on its upper sail the cloud stays a luminous pink. It travels serenely on into the blue with this incongruous paraphernalia.

It is soon over.

Down on the street, my doubt, there are many who are scarcely aware that it ever began. They go steadily on—quick-stepped housewives with an hour or so before them in which to prepare a convenient broiled dinner; an elderly gentleman coming from businesses that have closed at undemocratically early hours; school boys and girls who have followed up a day of curiosity with a session at the moving picture theater; and the surging others belonging to the daily tidal wave of those who for some indefinite reason—although to each of them it must be interestingly definite if one could know—have singled out this famous, colorful, brilliant street for a stroll or an errand as the case may be at sunset time.

They go along contentedly enough, as if unaware of all those other thousands who find them slightly pathetic. The other thousands are chiefly the commuters. They have never been able to settle that time-long debate about whether it is worth while to live on Manhattan.

"Assuredly it is," say the city dwellers.

"Under no circumstances is it," reply the suburbanites.

And nothing the first group can say about the saving of time and money, has done that much for it. The undimmed joy of theater or opera when a few minutes' ride on the subway will return them properly refreshed to their home, or the exhilaration of living so close to big events as to feel their heart throb, will avail.

And nothing the others can reply about grass and trees and the unblemished charm of sitting underneath their own grapevines, will suffice. The debate goes on.

"Convenience maybe, but you have sacrificed beauty," say the country dwellers.

But granted this is true, the aesthetic resourcefulness of the true Manhattanite perhaps is not even dimly realized. Those who pity have probably never stood by a high city window at sundown and watched the soft effulgence of color that envelops grim warehouses and silently creeps along the brittle edges of skyscrapers and the lovely array of a brilliant sun that softens harsh outlines and affords between the matter-of-factness of day and the opaqueness of night, a few moments of rose-tinted romance.

It may be that the Manhattanite vision lover first accepts this gentle visitation of beauty from a top window in an office building. He may suddenly lift his gaze from a sheet of paper that has been rising idly from his typewriter to note that the neighboring skyscraper has been framed in crimson. The typewriter stops for a moment. Or it may be that he is strolling up Broadway, gazing westward at each cross street and discovering that each block brings its relief from smoke, angles, drabness. The gray background of the elevated train tracks is changing to violet, rose, gold.

The petty affairs of an average day glide away like departing foot-prints. The world is smiling softly. It is thinking with a certain mellowness of the reassuring episodes of a busy day—too busy in fact for appreciation until now. There was the time when someone leaned over an office desk with a promising word of encouragement or the telephoned invitation from somebody who might be too busy for sociability but never is, or the chance meeting on a crowded trolley car where among the veering, waiting faces one suddenly discovers a smiling one, a familiar one.

As these impressions rise, the necessary sharpness of the day disappears, and it takes on a sympathetic hue, like the smile of an indulgent mother.

Soon the colors in the west will be gone. The day will merge into brilliant. Sharp, metallic, the lights seen at first, as they come out over building canopies, in the narrow way windows, above the roofs of tall buildings, in the street corner lights. They may interrupt the meditative twilight with a piercing unwelcome glare at first, but the reaction is soon over. They need no apology, nor any eulogy for that matter. Broadway is itself at last. No one thinks of being surprised or disappointed. But now and then they do think to be amused by it. Glamour, for once, seems to have outlived its tawdry reputation and to have paradoxically assumed a permanence. Broadway, it seems, has done that much for it. But one remembers the flower-like intermin.

The True Verdict Concerning Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY man, woman, and child on earth today has mental wranglings between good desires and so-called evil impulses or suggestions. The incapacity of a wrong act is in evil desire. If this is refused, instead of indulged, innocence prevails. The germ of goodness in the human heart is ever present. Then why, it may be asked, do mortals sin again and again, only to be punished over and over?

A helpful illustration as to why this is so may be gathered from the science of mathematics, wherein no provision is made to punish a pupil for failure to solve his problems correctly. More understanding of its rules and the correct application of them is what is needed to avoid a repetition of error. Similarly, God does not punish mortals for failure to fulfill divine law. The method and rules for the correct solution of every problem are available for everyone to learn and to utilize; and these rules are as scientifically certain in their results as are the rules used in the solution of mathematical problems. Failure to solve human problems according to divine law, shows the need of more understanding of that law. This was early discerned, as is shown by the promise of God to the children of Israel, "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the Lord that healeth thee."

However, the incomplete understanding of divine law which is expressed in this reference to God as having brought diseases upon the Egyptians, and in certain other passages which refer to God as being angry, inflicting punishment, and the like, shows the concepts of God to have been somewhat erroneous. But humanity's concepts of God have become more and more nearly perfect since the beginning of Bible history. To David, God was a watchful, loving shepherd. Christ Jesus spoke of God as "our Father which art in heaven;" and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16) Mary Baker Eddy thus gives the spiritual interpretation of his words: "Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious."

From these concepts of God, the true verdict of spiritual sense concerning man may be understood. The Bible states that God made man in His image and likeness. Then man is Godlike, reflecting "our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious." A wonderful advance is made toward a fuller understanding of divine law when, in Science and Health and her other writings, Mrs. Eddy explains that God is divine Mind, and that man as His image and likeness is a spiritual idea reflecting the intelligence, purity, love, wisdom, beauty, and all the other attributes of divine Mind. The harmonious activity of these attributes is expressed in many natural and continuous to the real man. In order to encourage mortals to seek man's true selfhood, which Christ Jesus demonstrated, Mrs. Eddy states this great fact in her book "No and Yes" (p. 11): "Man has perpetual individuality; and God's laws, and their intelligent and harmonious action, constitute his individuality in the Science of Soul."

But in order to realize the harmony of spiritual man's perfection, one must silence and destroy the false, opposing witnesses of sin and disease. This is done as one understands man's real divine existence and refuses to listen to false witnesses. One has no sense of either sin or disease unless he admits these lying deceptions into his thinking. A sharp distinction is made in the Bible, and clarified in Christian Science, between the real man, the expression of divine Mind, and so-called material man, the manifestation of evil desires, which tend to sin and sickness. Since our Father-Mother God is perfect, and since God is the only cause and governs man, how can there be any necessity for or reality in sin and sickness? The following reference from Science and Health (p. 481) places these false witnesses against man where they belong: "Human hypotheses first assume the reality of sickness, sin, and death, and then assume the necessity of these evils because of their admitted actuality. These human verdicts are the procurers of all discord."

To begin and to continue casting out these "human hypotheses" is a happy task. Each may begin at once to free himself from the false witnesses of sin and disease. This will not interfere with his present occupation, but will happily fit by bringing it under the government of divine law. The revelations of Christian Science give complete rules whereby one may apply to his daily problems this true judgment of God concerning man: "Man, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." All that belongs to God belongs to man as God's likeness!

The Irish Way

Sweet little Bobby O'Tallon
Lives in the Irish Flat;
The name is "Rio Vista"
But I never can call it that
Since ever my eyes saw Bobby—
One bitter and blustering day—
Draped on the doorstep and smiling
That wonderful Irish way.
Sunrise and morning and noonday
Were all tangled up in his face;
And my own solemn years went
tumbling
And the blood of the day gave place;
And John told me later, "That's Bobby!"
The new people's little lad—
The boys call him "Lump o' Irish"—
Could a fuller description be had?
But I was recalling what happened—
One bitter and blustering day—
With him on the doorstep and smiling
That wonderful Irish way.

KATHARINE HYMAN WILLIAMS.

Vermont and Maple Syrup

Spring has been slow in coming. Everybody has been discouraged, especially the sugar makers. But now at last the sun shines compellingly and the air is mild. Bluebirds, robins, and song sparrows sing across the fields. As I write, I hear the liquid "quack-a-ree" of the red-winged blackbird. No frog music yet, but any evening we may hear the thrilling chorus ringing from the swamp. And in a day or two I am going to climb the hill to a certain southward facing ledge where I have never failed to find the first hepatics.

Meantime, the sugar making is in full swing, and it forms the current topic of all casual conversation. "Sap's running well today." "Yes, we had a good freeze last night." The first and perhaps the most important crop of the region is being harvested.

A poetic, picturesque crop. . . . Against the trunks of the bare trees hang the gleaming buckets, full of the faintly sweet, clear sap. From tree to tree go the gatherers, working generally with a big vat on runners drawn by a team of horses. From the chimney of the sap house pulses a cloud of smoke, and from every crack and crevice comes fragrant steam. So that the little building resembles an Arabian Nights coffee, releasing a thousand genii. Opening its door, we find ourselves in an eerie, nebulous world where we can see nothing clearly, where, from the huge fat pan built into the top of the rectangular oven, issues a sound of bubbling and gust upon gust of steam. Our breath comes thickly, moisture hangs upon our hair and garments, we feel muffled, at a loss. Then we look up, and through the billowing mists that fill the space under the roof, we catch a vivid glimpse of a square of blue sky. Or the sugar maker opens the door of the furnace, and the seething, vagueness leaps a brilliant roar of flame. We are invited to help ourselves from the cans containing the finished product and we taste luxuriously and see that the new year is good. — ZEPHYRUS HUMPHREY, in "Winterwise."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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**MISS JOYCE CAVE
TOPS LARGE FIELD
Wins Squash Racquets Title**

ENGLISH WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS

1921-22	Miss Joyce Cave
1922-23	Miss S. Huntsman
1923-24	Miss N. Cave

1923-24	Miss C. Pawlick
1924-25	Miss C. Pawlick
1925-26	Miss Joyce Cavan
1926-27	Miss Joyce Cavan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The great advantage of popularity of squash racquets as a game for women was attested recently when Miss Joyce Cavan, number entered for the 1927-28 women's championship of England, won for the third time at Queen's Club, here, by Miss C. Cavan, who had won the title in 1924-25 and in the first season that the championship was held. The fair sex took the lead in indoor sports, a championship of the game and their example was followed by the men in 1922-23.

This year the women's competition attracted the largest identified number of 28 players and it was conducted for the first time as an elimination tournament. Formerly it has been the "round robin" type of contest.

All the former champions competed this year with the exception of Miss N. Cave, possibly the most accomplished player in the state. The final rested between Miss Joseph Cave and the holder, Miss C. Fenwick. It was a long and hard fought game, the best of five games of nine points up. Miss Cave revealed a more varied and powerful arm than she has shown in her other games as well as greater cleverly and guile, and went to victory at 4-9, 9-5, 10-8, 9-6, 9-6. Both competitors had enjoyed plenty of practice during the winter months. The struggle was considered the best ever played here, between two women.

The first round of the tournament start for the ball, as usual, did not play right up to her best standard on the backhand.

In the second round for the final, Miss Cave defeated Miss Susan Noel—the young—est player entered and one who holds the record for the longest time at Vickers. Miss Grenfell and Mrs. Urrill, while Miss Fenwick put out Miss Kitchner and Mrs. Miller. The

semifinalists were Miss Huntsman, Miss Noel, Miss Cave and Miss Pennington. Miss Noel and Miss Pennington were eliminated in the first round by competitors eliminated in the first two rounds of the competition, whereas by Lady Smith-Dorrien, who defeated Miss Noel in the quarterfinals, 1-4, 6-4, 6-3, in the final by 9-5, 9-2, 3-4, 9-7. Lady Smith-Dorrien hits a particularly fine ball on the backhand.

Frank Hartley, an English international. There have been many in the past, but few of them have thought as Hartley has that cricketers have assisted league clubs with out remuneration.

It Howard Baker, the renowned English batsman and former high-jump champion, and A. C. Fowler, the English international fullback, afford notable instances in recent days, both turning out for their respective clubs after having signed amateur contracts with the Football Federation some time ago. Now he has gone to the 'Spurs' may well.

Hartley has had a distinguished career in the past. He was first chosen to play for England in 1923-24, in which season he appeared against Ireland, Wales and Belgium. In 1925, he played in the Ashes Test cricket match and in two international games against a touring side from South Africa. He was also the first choice for the match with Wales, in the 1926-27 season.

representative clashes, he played for the Isthmian League, the Football Association, the South of England, and the Amateurs. He has invariably given a good account of himself against professional players, and did so with special distinction in the Corinthians' Cup-tie against New Brighton in January. Soccer is not his only game. He plays cricket for Oxfordshire in the minor counties' tournament. Several counties' stand to his credit and five years ago he headed his team's bowling averages.

FRANK BOUCHER TAKES SCORING LEADERSHIP

NEW YORK (AP)—W. George Hay's long reign as the leading scorer of the American division of the National Hockey League has been abruptly terminated by Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers.

Figures for games up to and including last Sunday give Boucher 24 points to 23 for the Detroit star. Boucher's points have been made in 10 games.

AND 8 ASSISTANTS. Third place in the American group is held by Duncan Mackay of the last-place Chicago Black Hawks. Mackay has scored 17 goals and four assists for 21 points.

HOWARD MORENZ, of the Canadiens, still has a one-point lead on the field in the Canadian division, with 24 points scored on 24 goals and 12 assists. Aurel Joliat, Morenz's teammate, now shares the lead in goals with Jean St. Laurent of the Montreal Maroons. Each has 26 points. William J. Carson of Toronto, and Arthur Gagne, another of the Canadiens, are tied for the next position with 22 points each.

HAHN WINS THE MILE, BUT MISSES RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—Lloyd Hahn of the Boston A. A. won the "mile of

The century's leading star of the K. O. of C. indoor track was the Chicagoan who won the Wednesday night, leading Ray M. Conzer of the Illinois A. C., by 25 yards, while Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Germany a poor third. Hahn led from the start to finish but missed the world's record by 10 seconds. His time was 1:58.7. Dr. Peltzer slowed up almost to a walk on the last lap and was 75 yards behind Hahn at the finish.

Barney Berliner, star University of Pennsylvania freshman, captured the semaphthon title, by scoring 5719 points. Falt V. Elkins, University of Nebraska state, was second, with 5618 points.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT
Lafayette 18, Rutgers 6.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Holidays Afloat

The Castaways

By BASIL TODD-JONES

"IT'S ONE of those fine days when the breeze dies away before midday," said John. "Let's sail round outside the harbor in the dinghy and bathe in Round Cove. If we take Daffodil out we may never get back until midnight if the wind drops, and nobody is very fond of pulling at a weep."

"We shall be in the cove by 11," objected Peter, "and we can't bathe for the rest of the day."

"I can, very happily," said Mary. "I know," said John, "let's take my new movie camera and make a film out there."

"Splendid!" said Peter, who had just been doing the Greek legends at school; "let's do Perseus and Andromeda—Mary for Andromeda, me for Perseus, and John and Blinks and some canvas between them for the dragon. Blinks would make a good tail, and if John only shoots as he does when we let go the wrong half-yard on Daffodil the roar will be all right."

"The roar won't come out on the film, silly," said Mary.

"Oh, yes," said Peter, after a moment's hesitation; "it will: the rocks will quiver."

"Blinks, the Wonder Dog?"

"What about a film called 'Blinks, the Wonder Dog'?" said Mary, regarding that animal peacefully asleep in the sun on the veranda.

"He may be a wonder dog," replied Peter, "but the only thing I have seen him track is a cat, and the only tricks he does are to balance sugar on his nose or fetch a stick out of the water; you can't make a film out of those."

"We ought to do a Gripping Drama of the Sea," said John decidedly. "We've got the sea and a boat, and if we can't think of a Gripping Drama between now and lunch-time we are as good as movie directors. Let's take the property basket and lunch with us, and not waste any more of this glorious day talking."

So two hours later Daffodil's dinghy, which had a center-board and a fine Turkey-red mainsail, turned into the narrow entrance of Round Cove. It was called that because it was formed by an almost complete circle of high black cliffs. At the shoreward end was a small bay where a strip of close-cropped turf and bracken came down from the uplands to meet a short stretch of fine white sand. The water in the cove was clear and blue and deep, and on the west side, full in the morning sunlight, was a fine natural diving platform of rock.

The dinghy ran gently into the cove before the last of the sea breeze, the mainsail was dropped, and the boat lay fore and aft in the soft sand. Pulling her up onto the beach—for the tide was still flowing—the crew put the lunch in a shady ledge of turf up on the hillside and spent the rest of the morning bathing and diving off the rocks.

John's new back-somersault dive

bit of negative," said John, "you can't introduce a dog in the 'Middle of the Ocean.' Give him the biscuit in the dinghy here; he won't notice then how sad you look."

So the Gripping Drama was resumed. Peter threw himself into the water, looked hopefully round the horizon, started, shaded his eyes with his hand, and after a long, long gaze touched Mary's bowed figure on the shoulder and showed her the long-hoped-for land. Hand-in-hand they walked to the nearest edge of the raft and looked longingly at it. Slowly but surely the raft tilted under their weight and deposited them in the sea again.

"It's a hard life being a movie star," said Mary, when they were once more on board and sitting cautiously at different ends of the raft. "What do we do now?"

"Spread Peter's coat for a sail and make for the shore," said John.

"But there's not a breath of wind," said Peter.

"There never is in the movies," replied John, "except in a studio, where there's usually a howling gale. Put it up and I'll take a shot, and then we'll show the raft reaching the shore."

Alas, the next scene was never taken that day, because just then the evening land breeze did get up, blowing off the shore, and carried the raft steadily out to sea, despite energetic towing by the dinghy.

So they let it go, and, as the sun was sinking in a wonderful red haze behind the headlands that stood out one behind another to the westward like sentinels, they hoisted sail and rippled gently toward the harbor and home. As they turned the point the raft was a dark blot against the crimson sunset, still sailing steadily out to sea.

"In the Press shortly," said John, "we shall see large headlines something like this: 'Mystery of the Sea: Drowned Raft. Adrift in Channel: Tragedy of Empty Biscuit Tin!'"

"What fun," said Peter, "and they'll never guess the real solution!"



John flung up his hands, the castaways forsook their attitude of gloom, and Blinks wagged his tail.

Your Future Career and How to Prepare For It

The Printer and Engraver

IF you were going to become an aviator or an operator of the telephotographic machine, you would be stepping on new ground: in a hundred years from now you would be considered as belonging to the pioneer period in these fields. But if you are going into the printing business or becoming a printer, you will enter a profession so old that, in order to find its very beginnings, we would have to go back to the days before the dawn of history.

The printer of today, in recording and communicating thoughts and ideas, is carrying on the work of the cuneiform and hieroglyphic writer, the Greek slaves filling papyrus and parchment scrolls at the bidding of their Roman masters, and the monks and scribes of the Middle Ages. In the operation of his complicated press he is continuing the labor of Caxton and Gutenberg.

Scope of Activities

"Of making many books there is no end," said King Solomon, and we all know how true that is of nearly all countries today. To the making of books, magazines, newspapers, and all other reading matter there is literally no end. In the United States, for instance, there are nearly 600,000 people engaged in some phase of printing. These people are turning out the periodicals, job-work, novelties, newspapers and books that are to be seen everywhere from our library shelves to the billboards along the railroad tracks. They do their work in various kinds of establishments, such as the large newspaper publishing and printing companies; the large book publishing and printing companies; the job-printers, or those who print for other publishers; the specialty printer, specializing in advertisements, fine steel engraving, etc.; the print shops maintained by railroads, insurance companies, universities, and other organizations; and small printing concerns employing some time no more than half-a-dozen men, all trades depend on the art of printing and engraving for their advertising; all professions depend on it to make permanent the results of their work.

Printing and engraving are general terms that include about 50 different allied so-called trades. Generally boys and girls go into this work specialize in only one of these branches of printing. Printing is a skilled trade and requires several years of training or apprenticeship before even a single branch can be thoroughly learned.

A hundred years ago most of the work of printing and engraving was done by hand. During the last 50 or 60 years the developments in the art of printing have been so rapid that the industry hardly bears any resemblance to the printing prior to the year 1800. In that year the

cylinder press was invented. The rotary press, of more recent development, is capable of turning out 75,000 folded and pasted newspapers or books in one hour. Instead of the hand engraver on wood or copper, we now have the half-tone process engraver who can reproduce photographs for type in a few hours that an artist, making his own engravings, would do in several months; while the process of zinc etching has made possible rapid and cheap reproductions of sketches and drawings. The marvelous type-setting machines have reached perfection in operation and speed and seem to work almost with human intelligence.

Every boy and girl who intends to become a printer and engraver should decide which one of the graphic arts he or she is most interested in. The graphic arts are those in whose processes printing is involved. A few of these are: The work of the compositor, the work of the proofreader; of the stonemason; of the pressman; of the half-tone engraver; of the zinc etcher; of the electrotypist.

Compositors must be well educated and should have some knowledge of at least two languages besides their own. All compositors, even those who are eventually to work by machine, must learn by heart the "case" which contains the type in a series of little boxes. While straight reading matter is done by the linotype and monotype type-setting machines, display work and other special work are still done by hand. The "case" should be learned no matter what phase of printing and engraving you are going to take up. All machine compositors are expert type-setters by hand.

The Successful Compositor

The demand for artistic printing is universal. The successful compositor will need a knowledge of page proportion and balance, decorative design and color harmony and the ability to do freehand lettering and lettering. Again, the compositor's machine is extremely complicated. He must be thoroughly familiar with it, which means that he must have considerable mechanical skill. In large printing houses the heads of departments are chosen first from among the compositors.

Proofreading is done by men and women, but it is probably the most attractive phase of printing to most girls. A good general education is needed, and an accurate knowledge of the language of the country. The proofreader compares the original copy with the proof that the compositor "pulls" and notes corrections to be made by the compositor.

The stonemason—makeup-man transfers the type from the house, where the compositor has placed it, to make the proof, to a steel frame known as the chase. The type is then sent in this frame to the stereotypier, in the case of a newspaper, or to the electrotypier for a book, or, if no plate is to be made, direct to the press. The stonemason is usually an experienced compositor.

The engraver prepares photographs and illustrations for the press by the use of the camera and chemical treatment of copper and zinc plates. He must himself be an artist, as the originals usually need "touching up."

A skillful printer is always in demand. A skillful printer who is also eager to progress is likely to advance far in his art. As a trade printing is a very superior calling. As an art it is inferior to none. A boy may decide to become an expert in some certain phase, or he may plan to become a master-printer and own his own establishment, or he may plan to become an executive in a large concern. These last two ambitions require a knowledge of stock, of the employment, and management of men, of how to deal with cus-

tomers, how to regulate profits and losses.

In order to become a success in printing, you must have manual skill, inventiveness, a liking for machinery, some talent for drawing, and so great a liking for your calling that you are determined to train in it. You must have thorough training in punctuation and in writing clearly and correctly your own language. It will be a good sign if you have a liking for books. When Benjamin Franklin went into the printing trade one of the attractions was that he would be able to read more and better books. For boys of 16 who are not going further with school, printing is a good calling, because after several years of apprenticeship they should be able to advance along their special line.

In many countries a boy on entering printing is apprenticed for a few years. During this time he learns the "case" and does odd jobs about the shop. Much studious work must be done to become an expert compositor. In the United States, the apprentices take courses in the trade union night schools. In England, they attend special classes for printers at the geographical schools.

Many high schools have special courses in printing. A course in drawing should be taken in view of lettering, and designing and color harmony in view of illustration. Machine-shop training is necessary, also a study of physics and chemistry.

3. Vocational or trade schools offer courses in type composition, presswork, bindery practice, proofreading, cost accounting, advertising and selling, and the fundamentals for printing executives.

4. Correspondence courses are offered by the various printers' associations for the benefit of those already in the trade.

5. Certain schools of technology maintain printing departments for the training of young men for positions of oversight and administration. Two years of high school work are required before entering.

6. Training in lettering, etching,

lithography, lay-out and design is given by the many schools of fine arts, art institutes, academies and clubs.

The Art of Printing

Printing has been called the "art preservative of all the arts." Some years ago it was admitted that the commercial designer had supplanted the artistic printer. Today this is not the case. The printer-artist is in demand. While we have not gone back literally to the formation of letters used by the medieval monks and scribes, the tradition of art-printing has persisted and taken on new vigor since William Morris produced his beautifully printed books. He is known as the modern master printer. Young printers will find reading about him and his Kelmscott Press very interesting and helpful. They will also find much instructive reading in the libraries about Caxton, Gutenberg of Mainz, Benjamin Franklin and Bruce Rogers of the United States, and many other artists who have set high ideals for the future of printing.

The career of printing will bring its own rewards. The artist knows no happiness like the satisfaction derived from his own creations. Earnings in printing are usually good and proportional to the service rendered. The printing of books is a public service. There should be much gratification to the young printer in knowing that his future will be devoted to one of the noblest needs of man—the need of the printed word.

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Current Events

Settlement With Mexico on Land Law

IT IS good news for both Mexico and the United States that Dwight V. Morrow, American Ambassador in Mexico, has succeeded in coming to an agreement with Mexico over the subject of her land law—a difficulty which loomed even larger in the eyes of the United States State Department than the difficulty over oil. Under the Mexican Agrarian Law between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres of American-owned land in Mexico had been seized, and it is about this land that Ambassador Morrow has reached a settlement. President Calles has agreed to give back some of the land which was seized and not used, to pay for the land which remains in Mexican hands, and not to take over further land until it can be paid for.

The Mexican Agrarian Law came about because it was necessary to break up the vast feudal estates into which the country was divided in order to settle the peasantry on the land. With this object the United States Government was in sympathy, but difficulties arose in the practical working out of the law.

Before the passing of this law, about 90 per cent of the area of Mexico belonged to 15 per cent of the people. In Lower California, for instance, four families owned the

entire peninsula. The result of this was that one-half of the population of Mexico has been tied to the soil, practically as serfs. Before the revolution of 1910, the peons were actually sold with the land. This was not a matter of law, but it was nevertheless a matter of fact, because no peon could leave an estate without paying his debts, and as he worked for about 13 cents a day or less, it was almost impossible for him to get out of debt.

Between 1910 and 1917 this system began to pass away. The Indian peons rose up in groups and repudiated their debts, and the agrarian law of 1917 created for each Indian community a tract of land of about 4387 acres called an "ejido."

In return for President Calles's promise of payment for land formerly owned by Americans, Mr. Morrow is doing his best to furnish tools and seed for the peons to cultivate the land allotted to them, and is helping the Mexican Government to raise the money with which to pay for the land.

Name Puzzle

Change Jill to Mary in four steps by changing one letter of the word Jill at a time till you have changed all of them, each change resulting in a new word. Example: Jack, back, ball, Bill.



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to his taste?
to his feelings about right and wrong?
his appreciation of beauty?
his sense of humor?

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The BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN

"The Child Who Reads is the Child Who Leads"

The Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

Santa Maria, Calif.
I certainly think that this Mail Bag is a great thing, because it enables one to learn more about other countries, states, and even countries. And the best part of it all is not only being able to know more about them, but to have friends in them. So I will add my letter to the many others that the Monitor has received, and I wish to express my gratitude for this paper.

I am a junior in high school and am very interested in public speaking and debating. In our debating class we use current topics that are of importance to the United States, and I am able to get all of my data from the Monitor.

I am 16 years old and would like to correspond with anyone either in America or in any foreign countries.
Herbert T.

Paris, France
Dear Editor:
I do love the Monitor. I have known it for about two years, and I am very grateful for this.

I am French and live in Paris. I am studying in the United States at the Sorbonne. I am looking forward to the time when I can go to America, and I should like to correspond with some girls to improve my English.
Helène V.

Concord, Mass.
Dear Editor:
I have never seen any letters in the Monitor from Concord, so I thought I would write a few lines.

I am very much interested in the Monitor and I like especially the Sunday and Our Young Folks' Page. I am 17 years old and would love to receive letters from anyone around my age and I will answer them.

Will you please forward the enclosed letter to May M.T. At present I am much interested in Scotland, so was very pleased to read her letter.
Arnell N.

Chicago, Illinois
Dear Editor:
I am very much interested in the Mail Bag. And many of the other features of the Monitor, especially in the Young Folks' Page.

I receive a great deal of good in my school work through the Monitor. At present, I am getting many fine words for my vocabulary of words, which I am building up.

During the summer I wrote you about the picture of the Indian Chief of the Blackfoot Tribe, whose photo appears on the Buffalo nickel. It so happens that I correspond with a member of this particular tribe. His name is Philip Comes at Night.

I am interested in communicating with other races of people and also in collecting samples of grains, petroleum and minerals.

I would like to correspond with a boy about sixteen years of age who lives in North or South Dakota or Montana.
Wesley A.

Houston, Texas
Dear Editor:
I enjoy reading the Young Folks Page very much, although I do not get to see it very often as I work at night and go to school during the day.

I have a brother named Lawrence who is very good to me. We have a

dog that we named after Nubia. He is very cute and playful. I would like to correspond with some boy about my age (13) in Europe.
Ernest B.

San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Editor of the Mail Bag:
I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but I enjoy it. I live on the outskirts of San Francisco. From my window I can see the bay and all of the city. On top of a hill a block away, I can see the Pacific Ocean and the Serrano Islands and the Golden Gate.

I am 19 and in the Girls' High School.
P. S.—Please give my address to Margaret E. of Hanson, Mass.

If you want to write to Margaret, Agnes, send in your letter and it will be forwarded.—Ed.

Oxfordshire, England
Dear Editor:
I live about six miles from Oxford, where I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor. I think the Mail Bag is very interesting and I should like to correspond with Dorothy M. of Jacksonville, Florida. If you will send the enclosed letter to her, I am 15 years old.

I go to a secondary school in Oxford where women students come to practice teaching.
Kathleen H.

The following would like to receive letters:
Joann Y. (13), Saginaw, Mich.
Mary C. (14), Bellinger, S. C.
Ruth G. (13), Chicago, Ill.

Harold H. (13), Rochester, N. Y.
Violet F. (14), Hingham, Wash.
Edna H. (14), Andover, Mass.
Mary Blance A. (12), Newton, Ia.
Carol H. (14), New Westminster, B. C.

Gerald P. (12), Jessup, Ia.
Gertrude C. (15), Bartow, Fla.

Chicago, Illinois
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Dear Editor:
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I have a brother named Lawrence who is very good to me. We have a

dog that we named after Nubia. He is very cute and playful. I would like to correspond with some boy about my age (13) in Europe.
Ernest B.

San Francisco, Calif.
Dear Editor of the Mail Bag:
I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but I enjoy it. I live on the outskirts of San Francisco. From my window I can see the bay and all of the city. On top of a hill a block away, I can see the Pacific Ocean and the Serrano Islands and the Golden Gate.

I am 19 and in the Girls' High School.
P. S.—Please give my address to Margaret E. of Hanson, Mass.

If you want to write to Margaret, Agnes, send in your letter and it will be forwarded.—Ed.

Oxfordshire, England
Dear Editor:
I live about six miles from Oxford, where I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor. I think the Mail Bag is very interesting and I should like to correspond with Dorothy M. of Jacksonville, Florida. If you will send the enclosed letter to her, I am 15 years old.

I go to a secondary school in Oxford where women students come to practice teaching.
Kathleen H.

The following would like to receive letters:
Joann Y. (13), Saginaw, Mich.
Mary C. (14), Bellinger, S. C.
Ruth G. (13), Chicago, Ill.

Harold H. (13), Rochester, N. Y.
Violet F. (14), Hingham, Wash.
Edna H. (14), Andover, Mass.
Mary Blance A. (12), Newton, Ia.
Carol H. (14), New Westminster, B. C.

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Dear Editor of the

NEW YORK CURE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

INDUSTRIALS			
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:0
750 Aeolian pf.....	90%	90%	90%
1 Alpha Port Cement 40		40	40
1 Alum Co Am pf..107%	107%	107%	107%

4 Am&For Pow war	9	8	8
1 do 1st pd.....	57%	57%	57%
4 Am Cont Oilfields.	.90	.88	.88
6 Am Cyan B.....	43	43%	43
2 Am Dept Stores...	19%	19	19
3 Amer Exploration	.96	.96	.96

30 Am Gas & El.....	133	130 1/2	132 1/2
1 Am Gas&El pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
1 Am Haw SS.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
†55 Am Light & Trac.	190	190	190
1 Am Mfg Co.....	64	64	64
5 Am Mercosiba.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

6 Am Metals rts....	.56	.56	.56
†80 Am Pow&Lt pf....	107½	107½	107½
†25 Am Pub Util 7½ pf.100	100	100	100
6 Am Rayon	15	14½	14½
1 Am Rolling Mills.101½	101½	101½	101½

1	AmSolv&Ch vtc...	15	15	15
1	AmSuperpowA....	37%	37%	37%
5	AmSuperpowB...	39%	38%	39%
50	Am Super Pow ris	.92	.87	.87
2	Anglo-Am Oil....	20%	20%	20%
7	Anso Gas & El...	47%	47	47

1	Auburn Auto	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
40	Bancitaly Corp...	179 1/2	179	179
2	Barnsdall deb rts	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
12	Blackstn V G&E	151 1/2	145	151
1	B V G&E Tr rts	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
2	Bryn Allyn & Br.	473 1/2	473 1/2	473 1/2

3 Borden Alum. B...	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
6 Borden Co rts.....	5	5	5
2 Brillo Mfg.....	20	20	20
1 Buzza Clark w/...	18	18	18
22 Brock Mot Tr.....	52	51 3/4	52
8 Bklyn Cht RR ...	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4

1	Buckeye Pipe L.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
11	Buff N & E Pow.	36	36	36
5	Bullard M&T ...	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
1	Campbell Wyant.	41 3/8	41 3/8	41 3/8
15	Can Mar Wireless	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/8
2	Carib. Syn. new.	22 3/4	22	22

1 Carnegie Metals	23	23	23
6 Case Plow Wks...	7½	7½	7½
5 Celan Corp A nw	79	78½	78½
20 Cel Crp Am rts	85	75	85
2 Cen Ag Sugar	130½	129½	130½

250 Cen States El	111½	111½	111½
6 Centrif Pipe	10½	11	11
2 Checker Cab new	21	20½	20½
17 C. M&StP new ..	23	22½	22½
4 C. M&StP pf new	37½	37½	37½
80 Cities Serv new	567½	56½	56½

1 Cities Ser Bkrs Sh	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1 Cities Serv pf ...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
1 Clark Lighter ...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1 Club Alum Uten..	35	35	35
1 Columbia Graph..	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

2	Commonwealth Power pt.	102%	102%	102%
3	Cons Cop Min	7%	7%	7%
1	Cons Dairy Pr new	26	26	26
8	Cons Film Ind pf..	22%	22%	22%
2	Cons G&E Balt ..	69%	69%	69%
1	Cons Laundry Crp	18%	18%	18%

7	Cont Oil vtc	17%	17%	17%
90	Creole Syndic	13%	13%	13%
5	Crown Central	23%	22%	23%
2	Derby Pet	11	11	11
2	Derby Pet vtc	11	10%	11

2	Deere & Co.....	273 ³ / ₄	273	273 ³ / ₄
3	De For Rad COD.....	2 ³ / ₄	2 ³ / ₄	2 ³ / ₄
2	Dominion Stores.....	117 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂
14	Durant Mot	9 ⁵ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ⁵ / ₈
12	Elec Bd & Share.....	89 ¹ / ₂	89	89
2	El Bd & Sh pf	109	109	109

2 Elec Invest	42½	42½	42½
9 El P&L opt war..	16½	16½	16½
2 Emp Pow	31½	31½	31½
3 Eng old Mines...	4½	4½	4½
6 Estey Wel A.....	1½	1½	1½

30	Eureka Croesus	1.06	1.05	1.05
5	Fageol Mot	2%	2%	2%
2	Fansteel Prod	17	17	17
1	Fed Wat 'A'	33%	33%	33%
4	Ford Mot Can	535	515	535
9	Foundaton Foreign	15	15	15

4 Fox Thea A.....	20%	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1 Freed-Elsem'n....	17%	17%	17%
5 Freshman Chas..	8%	7%	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1 Fulton Sylphon..	43%	43%	43%
4 Gales Clout Disc.	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
73 Gay Brokerage ..	8%	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

2 Gen Brok B pf.	83	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Gen Ldy Mach nw	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Gibson Oil	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Glen Alden Coal	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Gobel Adolf rts	5	5	5

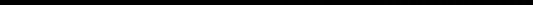
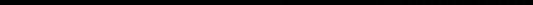
11	Gold Seal Elec Co	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	Golden Center Min	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
2	Grand Stores new	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	56
4	Gulf Oil Cp Pa	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Grief Co div	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Grief Bros X pf	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$

1	Habirshaw Cab etc 24	24	24
1	Hall Print Co new 26½	26½	26½
110	Hawthorne Min... .04	.04	.04
1	Hecla Min.....	17½	17½
†10	Hercules Powder.....	199½	199½
2	Hewlett, G. & Co. 302	302	302

2 Houston Gulf Gas	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
36 Hudson Bay M&S	17	17	17
18 Humble Oil & Ref	64 1/2	63 3/4	63 7/8
1 Huyler S Del.....	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4
5 Hygrade Food....	28	28	28
11 Imp Oil Canada....	59 7/8	59 7/8	59 7/8

1 Interstate new..	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Indust Rayon A. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Intercon Petrol...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Internat Petrol...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Keith Alb Opr pf.101	101	101	101
1 Kemsley Mibourn	17	17	17

1 Kruskal & Kruskal . . .	18	18	18
5 Lefcourt Realty pf . . .	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Lehigh Coal & Nav . . .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Lehigh C & N rts . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 Lehigh Pow Sec n . . .	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	25 $\frac{1}{8}$



UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
New York ALBANY <i>(Continued)</i> W.M. Harty & Co. <i>feature</i> L'Aiglon Frocks for Children and Misses New Spring Showing Ready SECOND FLOOR "THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER IN THE WORLD" That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now. 4 1/2 % Annuity over \$50,000, 60,000 and over \$60,000. Christmas & Vacation Club—Join Anytime "Albany's Only 9 to 5 o'clock Bank" The National Savings Bank 70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y. COAL—COKE Mason's Building Supplies JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN PLANT NO. 1 PLANT NO. 2 MAIN 999 WEST 7764 BINGHAMTON CORNER RESTAURANT Corner Court and Carroll Streets Binghamton, N. Y. Tel. 7578 Breakfasts, Lunches, Dinners, Pure Food, Cleanliness and Service BUFFALO SHOES For Men and Women 505-06 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y. MATRIX SHOES FOR WOMEN MARCHAND'S BOOT SHOP 234 Delaware Avenue Cantilever Shoe Men, Women and Children 641 MAIN STREET BUFFALO, N. Y. 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Long John E. Longman Delaware Ave. at La. Bldg. / EL 1703	New York ELMIRA <i>(Continued)</i> The ROCKWELL HARDWARE 2-4 Hanover Square Horseheads, New York The Bon Ton Tea Room ELMIRA, N. Y. CLUB LUNCHEONS 45c and 60c AFTERNOON TEA SPECIAL DINNER at 6 \$1.00 CLOSED SUNDAYS FRANK A. BEACH & SON HIGH CLASS PRINTING 160-162-164 Exchange Place ELMIRA, N. Y. FORT EDWARD FRED A. DAVIS GENERAL INSURANCE Real Estate—Investment Bonds Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y. ITHACA ATWATER'S Ithaca's Largest Food Store QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY Phone 2761 109 E. State Street Personal Stationery Choice of three sizes in white or gray Hammermill Riddle. Name and Address printed on 120 sheets with 120 envelopes to match. \$2.50 THE QUALITY PRESS 209 Auburn Street Phone 3651 KELLY'S SPRINGFIELD TIRES Lang's Palace Garage 125 East Green Street Recorded Alemite Service Solves your most complicated maintenance problem. Only genuine Alemite lubricants used. DRIVE IN TODAY Fulkerson and Walden 526 W. State Street Phone 4966 ARTIFICIAL ICE LEHIGH COAL ITHACA ICE and COAL CO. 302 W. Lincoln Street Phone 2461 HOLLAND BROS. DRY CLEANERS 312 E. Seneca St. Phone 2164 R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO. JEWELERS 116 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y. "Say it with Flowers" The Boal Floral Co., Inc. ITHACA, N. Y. 215 East State Street Phone 2758 JAMESTOWN Artistic Decorative Lighting Knapp Electric Co. Main at Taylor Jamestown, N. Y. PROUDFIT CLOTHING COMPANY 508 Main Street Honest Values in Men's and Boys' CLOTHING LANDY BROTHERS CLEANERS DYERS 782 East Second Street Tel. 3263-J HAUSE GARAGE 200 W. FOURTH ST. AUTO, ELECTRIC AND BATTERY SERVICE DUNLOP TIRES—ALEMITEING A. B. MANLEY Insurance plus Service 300 Wellman Building West Third Street CLARK HARDWARE CO. Hardware—House Furnishings DOVER ELECTRIC IRONS Electrical Appliances and Supplies 15-15 EAST THIRD STREET In our many years as distributors of T. & P. clothing, hats and furnishings for men and boys we have never seen an assortment from every manufacturer of variety and quality as is evidenced in our merchandise this season. THE PRINTZ CO., Inc. 308 NORTH MAIN STREET Phone 198 FIVE POINT GROCETERIA Main, Pine and Eighth Streets Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables JOSEPH R. ROGERS KENMORE Better Meats Harry J. Galle 15 MARKETS Delaware Ave. at La. Bldg. / EL 1703	New York KENMORE <i>(Continued)</i> SPEIDEL'S BAKERY 2815 Delaware Avenue PURE BAKED GOODS FRESH DAILY STANLEY DRY GOODS CORP. 3844-3846 Delaware Avenue RI. 6877 The Pied Piper Shoppe Juvenile Millinery, Dresses, Toys, Gifts, Infant Garments EVA MARY WOOSTER 11 Lincoln Blvd. RI. 4096 Open Sesame Book Shop FLORENCE B. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Panama Canal
 The journey through the Panama Canal is approximately 42 miles, and the average transit time is eight hours.

Arkansas Gazette: Dr. W. D. Coolidge has perfected a cathode ray tube that projects electrons at the speed of 175,000 miles per second. Here's one Coolidge applies that chooses to run; and how?



ANCIENT CAR
 A thirty-seven-year-old motorcar of one-horsepower and credited with averaging 800,000 miles is still in the daily service of its owner in St. Leonard, France.

Los Angeles Times: With a near-by policeman getting out his tag book and pencil, is there a slender eight inch that of a shabby little unoccupied silver standing close beside a fire plug?

Canada Steps Ahead
 The value of Canada's field and grain crops in 1927, with wheat in the lead, totaled \$1,141,587,100, an increase of more than \$35,000,000 over 1926.

San Francisco Chronicle: When three boarders combine to keep the butter at their end of the table they are what politicians call a bloc.

Irish Exports
 Seventy-five per cent of the export trade of the Irish Free State is agricultural products.

Seattle Times: So far as anybody has heard, Norway has not produced a new model Ford.

Australia Leads
 Australia possesses more sheep than any other country and produces the most wool.

La Grange (Ga.) Reporter: Wait, Henry's rubber plantation will come in bearing soon, and then he'll give you a car with each set of tires.

The Poultry Situation
 The United States produces more than one-third of the world's poultry.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is the twentieth century way of blazing a trail?—Random Ramblings.
2. What radical change in millinery has been made?—Fashions and Crafts Page.
3. How do American experts say prosperity can be maintained and increased?—News Section.
4. Who was the first presidential candidate of the Republican Party?—Book Page.
5. What book is given to every immigrant arriving in Canada?—Odds and Ends.
6. Is the franc's prestige at an end?—Editorial.

What They Say

DR. CLARENCE C. LITTLE:
 "The youth of today realize that Jesus did not spend his time on earth criticizing the prophets who had gone before him, but in doing things—in meeting practical problems of his day."

CANON ALLAN P. SHATFORD:
 "All customs and immigration regulations are brought about through fear. Only when all fear is dispersed will one people of the earth be able to mingle freely with other peoples of other nations."

DR. W. H. D. ROUSE:
 "Nearly everything a boy learns at school he will forget unless his daily life keeps any of it in practice; but the spirit which moved him will live."

J. GRAHAM KERR:
 "The community is a great organism and it is important to keep the machinery running sweetly; how necessary then to keep it lubricated by good temper."

A Thought for Today

WISDOM is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.
 —Jordan

In Lighter Vein

Ample Room
 Piano Model: "Think we can get it through this door?"
 Mrs. Reed-Piper: "Oh, my, yes. We take in the Sunday paper here regularly."—Boston Transcript.

Piano Show
 Up-to-date Local Shopkeepers: "Timothy, take Mrs. Perkins down to the bargain basement and show her that cheap line in wash-leathers."

It Helps
 "You believe it's to the advantage of a young writer to live in New York City?"
 "Yes; you get manuscripts back quicker."

Service
 "Have you started your spring cleaning?"
 "No; you see, I am waiting for a vacuum-cleaner demonstrator."

What You See
 "Did you enjoy the scenery on your trip?"
 "Well, some of the soap and toothpaste ads. weren't so bad."

Total Loss
 "It's astounding! A hundred per cent depreciation in value in one year!"
 "What is it?"
 "Automobile license plates."

'Twas Ever Thus
 Experience not necessary but essential.—From advertisement in McClure's.

Probably Is Right
 Friday, generally fair, probably followed by Saturday.—From the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Budget and the People

GEN. HERBERT M. LORD, Director of the United States Budget, made a statement recently at an alumni dinner in New York, which merits much wider public attention than it has received. The Associated Press "covered" this address in a dispatch of fewer than 100 words, but in that brief dispatch were contained a few figures which the taxpayers of the Nation may consider with great profit. The dispatch said:

Reduction of one inch in the size of domestic money order blanks has saved the United States a yearly expense of \$3,152,000. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, told the New York Colby Alumni Association tonight. Another yearly saving of \$13,000 was made by discontinuing printing stripes on mail bags, he said. General Lord said that \$2,392,000,000 of the total Treasury surplus of \$2,892,000,000 had been saved by the budget system, but added that the "public receives these figures with as little enthusiasm as an appointment with the dentist."

The budget system has been in operation only a few years and thus far has been very largely an experiment. If, in the short time in which this experiment has been going on, the vast sums indicated in the figures given by General Lord have been saved to the people, it is evident that still greater savings may be accomplished by further study of the budget and the discovery of other ways of avoiding unnecessary expense. That \$8,000,000, a sum that would endow a great educational or charitable institution, or provide a large individual fortune, has been saved in one year by cutting a single inch from money order blanks, and that \$13,000, which would provide a generous annual income for a good-sized family, has been saved simply by not printing stripes on mail bags, gives some indication of what may be accomplished in years to come by the discovery and stopping of much greater leaks, which everybody knows are present in the public expenditures, not only of the Nation, but of states, counties, and municipalities.

General Lord's remark about the indifference of the public to these figures is one that the people should take to heart. They should give hearty support to the great effort, disclosed by General Lord's figures, that is being made to save their money. If more than \$2,000,000,000 has been saved by simple expedients, two of which were mentioned by General Lord, what vast economies might be accomplished if practical and wise measures were taken to stop, for instance, the tremendous waste of the people's money on wars.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recently declared that eighty-two cents of every dollar taken from the people in Federal taxation is spent in preparation for future wars and in paying for past ones. It would seem that it is only everyday common sense for the people to insist that their chosen public servants should find means to stop this enormous waste. The flood of the people's money that flows out to pay for wars compared with the little leaks from money order blanks and mail bag stripes, is a full flowing river beside a rippling rill. The people can stop that flood at its source, if they awake and give the word.

Seeking the Truth in History

ARROGANT and inflated nationalism may find expression in textbooks as well as in overgrown navies, and the former may be as serious a menace to the peace of the world as armored cruisers or submarines. Last summer in Toronto the World Federation of Education Associations set a committee at work upon the task of formulating specifications for the writing of future textbooks in the field of history. While the report has not been made public, the plan is said to call for schoolbooks that will not make Britons of Americans or Americans of Britons, while cultivating patriotism through a study of national heroes. To lay down rules of fair play in writing history ought not to be difficult. The real problem, however, is when, in the interests of truth and fair play, statements have to be made that run counter to inherited opinions. Then we have a prolonged battle of books, claim and counter-claim, reports without end, culminating in the fiasco in Chicago, concerning which one may both laugh and weep.

In the days when Victoria was Queen, there was no issue. Bancroft and his imitators made the eagle scream often enough to satisfy the more ardent patriots, if not the Anglophobes. Schoolbooks were written, not by historians but by professional textbook writers. The trouble began as history became more and more an exact study and was being written by specialists. Then came the Great War, with its revival of race antagonisms and the discovery that the United States was not homogeneous in its culture, and the textbook "war" became acute. We were told of the existence of a villainous plot to de-Americanize America. The alarm became general, and educational, fraternal and patriotic societies were stirred to action. Cities and towns started investigations and, running true to form, the matter soon thrust itself into legislation.

The Wisconsin law is typical of those on the statute books of several states: "No history or other textbook shall be adopted for use or be used in any district school, city school, vocational school or high school which falsifies the facts regarding the war of independence, or the

war of 1812, or which defames our nation's founders or misrepresents the ideals and causes for which they struggled and sacrificed, and which contains propaganda favorable to any foreign government." Upon the complaint of any five citizens, the State Commissioner of Education must hold a hearing within thirty days, and if his decision is against the textbook, state aid is withheld from the school using it. The silence of this particular law with respect to the Mexican and Spanish wars is not without significance.

How to teach patriotism, without giving offense to other nations, is the heart of the problem. A nationalistic interpretation of history may be a most serious social menace if it is nothing more than indiscriminate and uncritical laudation of the cultural and political development of a people. Such was the marked tendency in imperial Germany before the establishment of the Republic. Witness, for example, Treitschke and Nietzsche. On the other hand, the truth-seeking historian faces this dilemma: The more judicious he becomes in his appraisal of events, and the more careful in his bestowal of praise or blame, the more likely he is to incur charges of disloyalty.

It is a curious anomaly that the opposition to many recent textbooks in history has been in almost direct proportion to their accuracy and literary charm. One of the chief reasons for the widespread hue and cry against some of the newer histories is the inherited mental inertia that makes the acceptance of new truth a difficult process for the average man. Religion, for example, furnishes repeated instances of the disinclination of the human mind to be thus disturbed. So in history. Some regret the necessity of giving up Parson Weems's portrait of the father of his country as a "chubby little angel with azure wings."

There would doubtless be general agreement upon the proposition that history is something more than chronology. The historian is not merely a cataloguer of past facts; he is an interpreter as well. But this is a long way from the identification of history with propaganda, whether for peace or war, for national glorification or international good will. It should be remembered that fear and distrust on the part of other nations against the United States arise not so much from the relation of facts as from the way in which they are interpreted and used.

It may very well be the case that history textbooks written for the seventh and eighth grades should not dwell upon the national defects of the United States and should idealize so far as possible its national heroes. But this may be done without bombast, without superiority complexes offensive to other nations and races, and without biased reflections that arouse distrust and fear among those outside the country's borders. Certain it is that there is no problem the right solution of which will have a more immediate as well as enduring bearing upon the peace of the world than the production of impartial and unprejudiced textbooks. It may be devoutly hoped by every friend of international good will that the committee of the World Federation of Education Associations will point the way to a full and final solution of this all-important question.

Japan Moving at Automobile Speed

JAPAN has begun to take the motorcar unto itself, and the next few years may well be expected to witness an enormous increase in the number of automobiles, principally of American manufacture, to be found in that country. The explanation is that the Japanese are beginning to grasp the truth that the motorcar, properly utilized, is not a luxury, but a sound investment producing good returns to the owner. As yet Japanese officialdom does not realize this, and oppressive taxation exists in many quarters, notably in Tokyo, a taxation so high that it defeats the end it is intended to serve of increasing state revenue by keeping the number of motorcars at a minimum.

When it is remembered that but seventy years ago the only wheeled vehicles in all Japan were cumbersome carts drawn by oxen, the conquest being made of that Nation by the automobile is the more noteworthy. These early impedimenta to travel—and they were impedimenta rather than aids—were displaced by the jiriki-sha and by two-wheeled carts for goods shortly after Japan was opened to the western world. Steam railway trains and electric cars followed and the pace of Japan was quickened. During the past few years the number of automobiles in the country has considerably more than doubled, and so great is the demand at present that more than one American automobile manufacturer has seen fit to establish an assembling plant on Japanese soil.

Few countries are as admirably adapted to motor transportation as is Japan. With a population of 60,000,000 congested on four comparatively small islands, distances between cities and towns are short. Shipment by motor lorry direct from door to door instead of by train, with the consequent rehandling, is more economical. Moreover, railway construction in Japan is exceedingly expensive, owing to the mountainous nature of the land, and grades that are impossible to a railway are easily made by the motorcar.

Japan has, in reality, moved at automobile speed during the past half-century—in politics, in education, in economic well-being and in other phases of national activity. There can be no doubt now that Japan is to move at automobile speed in a physical way before more than a few years have passed.

Bigness and Efficiency

BECAUSE of the success of certain great manufacturing enterprises, formed in most cases by the consolidation of a number of small concerns under one central management, the belief that increase of capital and output in an industry invariably results in more efficient production, with a corresponding benefit to the consumer of the product, has gained general acceptance. Along with this supposed advantage of what is termed "mass production" there is assumed to be a reduction in manufacturing costs, that in the usual course of trade should be manifested in lower retail prices. In all discussions of the economic effects of the development of great combinations that dominate the

production of important commodities, it is usually alleged that the benefits of consolidation have, to some extent, been shared in by the consuming public. Whether this claim is true does not appear to have been made the subject of sufficient research and analysis to warrant positive conclusions, but there is at least a grave doubt as to a reduction in prices at all commensurate with the increased profits of the manufacturer.

That mass production does reduce costs for the producer is not questioned. The real issue involved is that of the ultimate consumer, whose interests are at least equal to those of the manufacturer. Mere production at lower costs would not be an achievement to boast of if the general public, whose buying makes possible the existence of the producer, received no benefit. It is here that the eulogists of bigness fail to show that there is necessarily a relation between size and public service. If the principal effect of cheaper production is, as on the face of the testimony of the course of retail prices appears to be the case, greater profits for the manufacturer, the humble consumer may be pardoned for wondering where he comes in.

On behalf of the manufacturer it is urged that either there has been no increase of prices because of consolidations, or that where there have been increases they were due to higher costs of retail merchandising, or to changes in the value of the dollar that have had the effect of marking up prices as expressed in terms of money. The question as to the much higher range of prices that now prevails, as compared with the preconsolidation era, for many commodities produced by great combinations, is complicated by the problem of quality, as well as price. If the consumer is getting better goods, he may be paying no higher prices than under the conditions prevailing a generation ago. Until that point is settled the upholders of bigness can hardly be allowed to have established all that they claim for it.

International Decalogue

SPEAKING recently in New York, Judge Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio recommended obedience to the Ten Commandments as a means of maintaining world relations on a high level. Although the proposed device can scarcely be considered novel, the manner of application which the speaker stressed contains sufficient freshness to make the opinion of more than passing interest. "There are not any Ten Commandments between the nations," the speaker said, indicating that the collective application of this enduring code has been too little considered and too long neglected.

Individuals in Christian nations have taken the Ten Commandments for granted, and have, at least tacitly, though perhaps not too rigorously, conducted themselves and their affairs according to their dictates. Self-respecting persons have acknowledged gladly enough that they were not to kill or to steal, not only because these acts in themselves are abhorrent, but also because it is commonly understood that perpetrators of such deeds forfeit their claims to respected citizenship. But why individuals, even though not of especial religious bent, who have acknowledged obedience to the Ten Commandments as a proper method for self-government, should be able, in collective action, as nations, to engage in ruthlessly breaking every one of these laws, is, perhaps, one of the world's unexplainable riddles.

It is, therefore, of deep import and encouragement that with increasing frequency today convictions are being expressed concerning the necessity of adopting one single code of ethics, applicable to nations as to individuals. "Thou shalt not kill"; "Thou shalt not steal"; "Thou shalt not covet," constitute a code that, as Judge Allen pointed out, should be accepted as universally applicable, since, as she said, world peace "is eternally a question of applying ethics between nations." Observance of this code must, obviously, lead groups and nations, just as it does individuals, in the direction of tranquillity wherein necessity for such a code disappears in a sense of sympathetic understanding and love which is the fulfilling of the law.

Indeed, the very great and practical beauty of this ideal is that no one needs to wait for the formulation of international statutes. Each one may adopt this code in his own affairs and in his views concerning world government so effectually as to spread the contagion of desire for its adoption in all social, national and international groups. When this standard is so insistently emphasized that its adoption by groups becomes inevitable, the evils which lead toward world discord will, as Judge Allen further commented, "cease to cut at the very roots of human progress."

Editorial Notes

Princeton University's school of geology on wheels will cover more than 11,000 miles this summer in less than six weeks in studying natural formations. Looks as if they weren't going to leave a stone unturned in their search for knowledge.

In a note in this column recently attention was called to a word of one syllable with more letters than "strength"; but that word was "stretched." It may be interesting to note that "scrambled," without being stretched, is still longer.

Is the barefoot boy to become a thing of the past? The announcement from the Department of Commerce that in 1927 the United States manufactured 343,605,905 pairs of shoes wouldn't have interested Tom Sawyer or Huck Finn in the least.

A new telescope reveals objects 840,000,000,000,000,000 miles away. How handy to watch the home-coming of the adventurous aviator of a few years hence who has been making a 'round-the-universe nonstop flight.

Bicycle riders in China, it is reported, use their vehicles mostly for pleasure or exercise. Evidently the Chinese do not believe in business cycles.

How soon may we expect to see advertisements reading, "Sight-seeing tours by television?"

Deck Sale

A WOOD-CARVED Buddha rested placidly against the steel davits of a lifeboat suspended overhead. A brazen Po Shu-lo, accompanied by his inevitable tiger, sat on the deck seeming to watch, not far off, a rivulet of oil from a working winch. A pair of fine lacquered vases stood in the cuppers, leaning against the rail. All about lay the handwork of Fukienese artists—wood carvers, brass workers, lacquer craftsmen.

A hundred passengers crowded the small space while unsmiling Chinese merchants showed them piece after piece, quoting incredible prices. But the day had just begun, and these prices were merely the opening cue for the play of haggling which so delights the typical Chinese.

We were a Nord Deutscher Lloyd en route for Europe from north China ports, with a company of Germans, British, Americans and others aboard. Those destined for European ports were mainly China folk going "home" on leave.

Most of us had had our fill, during the past several years, of curio shopping. But the sight of Chinese handiwork had aroused again the latent instinct for bargain hunting.

The Chinese, I suspect, knew this. When their opening prices seemed to dampen enthusiasm, they did nothing about it, but bided their time. They knew to a minute how long the vessels would lie at anchor here and estimated to a nicety the passengers' "sales-resistance." Nor were they doomed to disappointment.

We were anchored in the Min River, about twenty miles from the sea and ten miles downstream from Foochow, the Fukien Provincial capital. We were at Pagoda Anchorage, which in 1884 was the scene of a naval encounter between the French and the Chinese in the war over the question of Tongking. We, also, were met by a Chinese fleet, but it was a peaceful flotilla.

As quick as the junks in getting alongside us were the sampans on which the merchants brought us their wares. They clambered up ropes to the "mittel-klasse" deck aft and then elevated their stuff after them. Much of it was in special boxes, the vases and the larger Buddhas and Kwang-yins, but a lot came loose in baskets, whose contents were soon neatly displayed in rows or in piles on every available flat or flatish space.

There were carved water buffaloes, and innumerable sitting and standing Buddhas. There were lacquerware of all kinds, from boxes, small and large, picture frames, table bookracks, small tables, chessmen, checker counters, walking sticks and paper umbrellas with gorgeous red-lacquer handles, up to the really splendid lacquered vases of lovely form and featherlike weight, for which eighty dollars a pair was asked.

Fukien it must be remembered, is the Province par excellence of the lacquer workers. The wares from there have won many international exposition prizes, and even in this place, remote from the seaport atmosphere, there were possibilities that good things were to be had.

The "Kajitpassagiere" came down from their upper-deck aloofness to mingle with us and nose out bargains. In this we were joined, too, by numerous members of the crew, half of whom, I suspect, were sporting lacquer walking sticks when they paraded the best streets of Bremen at the journey's end.

National characteristics came out in the bargaining process. One American couple utterly ignorant of the Chinese love for haggling, bought what they liked at first prices. The merchants missed the usual pleasures of sales-making, but they were evidently more than compensated by the money they got, for Chinese whose wares were arrayed on the other side of the hatch heard of this

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

A Secret of Progress

AN INTERESTING device for the speeding up of road-making is reported from the Belgian Congo. There, as Mr. T. A. Barnes incidentally mentioned in the course of his lecture at the Royal Geographical Society, the gift of a car to a native chief even in densest jungle arouses in his simple yet practical mind a determination to use it, which results in roads being made that otherwise might have languished long enough. The lecturer, indeed, spoke of the device as "the secret of successful road-making in Africa," and suggested that we might do well to adopt it in our own colonies.

Some of us who live in remote and benighted areas "even in this country" may examine enviously its possible application to home purposes. Who knows but that the judicious gift of, say, a vacuum cleaning outfit to the chairman of a parish council in darkest England might not rouse him to demand that electricity be laid on in the village; and who shall estimate how much more eagerly the chairman of an art gallery committee might forward the laying of the foundation-stone if he could be certain of the perquisite of a Sargent, an Orpen, or a John when the structure was complete?

On such lines Gilbert's Mikado would have had no more difficulty in making the reward fit the service than the punishment the crime.—*Manchester Guardian*.

New Judea and the Tree

THE tree is the symbol of the Jewish settlement in Palestine. It is expressive of the new Jewish life out of which is some day to grow a strong Jewish Community, from which, so it is hoped, there is to radiate a cultural influence over Jewry everywhere.

The custom in ancient Palestine was to plant a tree whenever a child was born. The tree grew with the child, the growth of the one becoming symbolic of the growth of the other. Thus grew the ancient forest of Israel, and for a man to be able to live "under his vine and fig tree" was to attain the greatest happiness in life.

In the modern rehabilitation of Palestine, this custom is being revived. Through the Jewish National Fund, the tree has again assumed a towering, emblematic position. The tree has even been suggested, with only pure white as its background, for the flag of the New Judea.—*California Jewish Review*.

A Sign of the Times

THE Associated Press has sent out a notice to division points urging greater care in the filing of crime news. The note to editors says that care should be used in not making it appear that general interest has been centered in some crime story, when the interest is largely local.—*Editor and Publisher*.

As It Should Be

THE decline in the popularity of the volunteer military training . . . adds further testimony to the demilitarization of the Japanese mind that is under way.—*Japan Advertiser*.

Well?

THE time has come for governments to consider whether passports now serve any purpose except that of providing occupation for a certain number of officials.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

Only Fourteen

AFTER an exhaustive investigation of the world's longevity statistics, Dr. Kyril Popov, State Director of Statistical Research in Bulgaria, has drawn up a report indicating that more Bulgarians live to a greater age than any other people in the world. In their small kingdom, of considerably fewer inhabitants than London, there are no fewer than 3135 persons who claim to be centenarians, and who can produce some evidence to that effect. Freedom from worry and placidity of disposition were found to be the magic talismans that keep them alive so long. There are very few physicians in Bulgaria outside the infrequent towns, and strong constitutions, rather than medical aid, conduce to survival to a ripe old age. The

couple and began seeking them out, urging extra-specialty fine pieces upon them.

A German girl, on the other hand, much of the post-war period, as athletic in type as the average American college girl, carefully asked prices for similar goods from all the five or six independent merchants. And even then she shrewdly waited until later in the day, confident that prices would come down as the hour for departure neared. Nor was she to be disappointed in that guess.

A Filipina, who must have had most prosperous days in Shanghai, where she boarded us, was the most zealous of the buyers. Perhaps she contemplated resale in Manila. In any event, she gathered to herself great quantities of the smaller things, haggling and departing, returning and haggling again, to the huge delight of the Chinese, who recognized in her one like themselves.

Money difficulties were encountered. Most of the passengers, if they had any Chinese currency at all, had Shanghai or Peking dollars. These the Foochow men would not accept, for their exchange at Foochow money-shops would mean a discount loss. Hong Kong money they would not accept, and one army officer's wife, en route to Manila, made several trips to the sanctum of the "Zahmeister" to exchange her Shanghai bills for paper the sellers would take.

Nor was she alone in this difficulty, nor in finding its solution in the purse's office until finally, not three hours before sailing time, that good gentleman betook himself to shore on some purely mythical business.

We were scheduled to be loaded by 3:30 and to sail at 4. By 2 those who had gone ashore to see the fourteenth-century pagoda had returned and the crowd of potential purchasers was increased. Business became brisker. Stocks were becoming depleted and storerooms by contrary, were becoming more filled. The merchants wore expressions of quiet, but unenthusiastic, contentment.

Busily they persisted, disposing of this and that more difficult piece of goods. They chattered in pigeon-English to Americans and British, and in sign language to Germans and to a group of Czechoslovakian stage people who were in the company of passengers. By either method they succeeded in their purposes, for when the junks moved off from our forward deck, their total stocks comprised less than a quarter of what had come on board in the morning. And when the third officer came aft at 3:50 to shoot them all away, they found that a single sampan would take back to shore the remnants of what had required seven sampans to bring eight hours earlier in the day.

A group of perhaps 120 passengers had purchased during the day much more stuff than a single Peking curio shop will sell in two months. Customs revenues in many lands would be slightly enhanced, baggage troubles for many travelers slightly increased.

I asked the last of the merchants, just before he swung overboard to the waiting sampan, how much he estimated the day's sales.

"No," he said for sure, master. May be six hundred, may be seven hundred dollars, may be not so much, may be little more!"

A dear old lady, a missionary of many years' service in Kansu, now en route to Manila to await Chinese developments, leant against the rail as we swung around to return downstream toward the sea.

"And do you know, I bought a lovely Kwang-yin to send to my daughter. I paid nineteen dollars for it. And would you believe it, the same man sold another, practically the same as mine, for eight dollars just a quarter hour ago!" W. P.

doctors sent round by the Government to investigate the circumstances of the venerable person, found that only fourteen of them had ever received medical treatment.—*London Observer*.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Wanted a Fresh Quality of Sound"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was interested to read the article entitled "Wanted a Fresh Quality of Sound," on the editorial page of the Monitor. In this article the statement was made, "He has only another form of what he possessed before." "Tone colour" interests me, but often a specially good player gets original effects that are rare.

I have never since heard a trombone solo played like Arthur Pryor, formerly of Sousa's band, played one at the Dome, Brighton, Eng. somewhere in 1902.

It was called, I think, "Love's Enchantment" and Mr. Pryor produced in his playing of it a marvelous mellowness like a soft mixture of horn and violin. I have often asked bandmasters and trombonists why these days we never hear a trombone solo played like Pryor played the one referred to 20 years ago. They shake their heads sadly—or they laugh good-humouredly—but all of them say, "Well, a trombonist like Arthur Pryor can get a special tone colour that you'll only hear when he is in the mood for such an effort—and anyhow only one such a player is produced in a century."

Only when some entirely new instrument is used will a new "tone colour" be made. Even when at the Savoy Hotel, London, some band players used saws bent and fro to make a kind of peculiar whining noise, there was nothing completely new in it. E. P. C. AMPLETT.

A World Coinage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The recent very interesting article in the Monitor from Paris entitled "Eu Proposed as New French Currency Unit," closes with a paragraph headed "Dollar as Basis." That paragraph in my opinion is the plum of the article, though all is good.

I am not an economist by profession, but there are some parts of economics that peculiarly attract me. Pre-eminently among these is the project for a world coinage. The proposition of M. Glde is an important contribution to it and perhaps I may be allowed to send you the copy of a letter which I sent to The Times some years ago.

It shows how best the English monetary system can be brought into line; but it gives no arguments. It seems to me essential that the dollar should be the unit. The letter I refer to read:

It is most unlikely, as it would be unwise, to alter the value of our penny apart from a larger scheme for reconstituting our coinage generally. If we are ever to adopt the decimal system it should be done more thoroughly, bearing in mind the greater aim of a general system which might eventually become a world system. As the United States and Canada are not likely to alter their system, would it not be desirable that we should come into line with them, and at the same time find ourselves decimatised with no substantial change in the value of our money? This can be done by increasing the gold value of our sovereign by about 7½d. and making the double sovereign the new unit, or, if it would be better, the dollar. Two sovereigns or the double sovereign would thus divide into ten dollars and the dollar into 100 cents (halfpennies). London, Eng. WYNDHAM A. BEWES.

"When Mild Methods Are Inadequate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial, "When Mild Methods Are Inadequate," recalls an old favorite "declamation for the last day of school," entitled "The Pattern of the Shingle." Those who would use the plea that prohibition does not prohibit, to obtain its repeal, and then find that argument used as a basis for enacting far more severe penalties for violation, are apt to be in a position to sympathize with the boy who afterward wished emphasized so strongly his belief in the sentiment, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." NAT. R. SIMMONS.